THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR THE

ACADEMIC YEAR 1863-64,

AND TO 31ST MARCH, 1865,

TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES A TO N INCLUSIVE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT, ... 3

APPENDIX:

A. General Regulations of the College; List of Officers; Programme of Courses for Matriculation and Scholarship; Hours of Lecture; Special Courses for Competitive Examinations and for the Public Service; University Examinations, &c., ... 10

B. Selection of Examination Papers used at the Scholarship Examinations, . 39

C. Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations, . . 60

D. List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations held in June, 1864, ... 89

E. Table giving list of Classes, number of Lectures and of Students attending same, 90

F. Form of Circular from President, and Special Reports from Professors, . . 91

G. List of University Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, obtained by Students from Queen's College, Cork, at the Commencements in June and October, 1864. Peel Exhibitions, ... 101

H. Order of Council, Regulations, and Papers of Questions for the Special Prize Examinations, ... 102

I. Special Report from Librarian, ... 109

K. Copies of the several Accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the Financial position of the College, ... 110

L. Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and return of Punishments; Reports of the Deans of Residences of the several Religious Denominations, . . 112

M. Report of the proceedings of the Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Cork, held on April 12th, 1864, ... 114

N. Resolution of the Council of Queen's College, Cork, regarding the death of Dr. Boole, late Professor of Mathematics, ... 116

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1863-64,

AND TO 31ST MARCH, 1865.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In conformity to the provisions of the Charter of Queen's College, Cork, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College during the Academic Year 1863-4, and the progress of the several departments of the College to the 31st March, 1865.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Examinations for Entrance were held in the usual manner, at the opening of the Session in October, 1863, and on subsequent days, as fixed by the College Council. The arrangements to this effect are given in the Prospectus of the Session of which a copy is annexed. (Appendix A.)

After those Examinations 96 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students to the First Year's Class, as were also 19 Students who had previously matriculated, but who from not having been promoted, or from other causes, being disqualified from proceeding with the higher studies of a Senior Class, were therefore required to re-enter the class of the first year, and to resume the more elementary course. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's Class for the Session of 1863-64 was, therefore, 115.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the Senior Years, 126 Students who had passed the Sessional Examinations at the close of the previous Academic Year, the total number of Matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for the year 1863-64 was, therefore, 241.

Besides the above 241 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular professors 19 Non-Matriculated Students. The total number of Students attending the College during the Session of 1863–64 was, therefore, 260.

The classification of those Students by their collegiate standing will be shown by the following Table, which will serve for comparison with the numbers given for previous years.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session 1862–63.	Session 1863–64.
Matriculated Students	Course of First Year,	82	115
	Course of Second Year,	64	47
	Course of Third Year,	42	42
	Course of Fourth Year,	25	29
	Special Courses,	6	8
Total number of Matriculated Students,		219	241
Non-Matriculated Students,		20	19
Total number of Students,		239	260

In regard to Faculties and courses of study for Degrees and Diplomas, the Classification of the Students who attended the College during the Session 1863–64, was as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	68	5	73
In the Faculty of Medicine,	122	12	134
In the Faculty of Law,	13	–	13
In the Faculty of Engineering,	46	2	48
In the Faculty of Agriculture,	1	–	1
Total,	250	19	269

The number 250 exceeds that given above as the total number of Matriculated Students (241) by 9, arising from the fact that some Students had entered in more than the one Faculty at the same time. Thus there were—

Entered for Arts and Medicine,	6
Entered for Arts and Law,	3
Total, double entries,	9

The ages of the new Students entered for the Session 1863–64, were as follows:—

14 Years,	2
15 Years,	12
16 Years,	12
17 Years,	30
18 Years,	16
19 Years,	12
20 Years,	5
21 Years,	7
Total,	96

Of the total number of Matriculated Students (241), there were 175 under and 66 over 21 years of age.

Of the 241 Matriculated Students 7 interrupted their studies before the termination of the Session.

2. College Examinations for Scholarships and Sessional Promotion of Matriculated Students.

The Examinations for Scholarships and for Sessional Promotion, were carried on as usual under the direction of the College Council, with the following results.

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 4 were awarded.
Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts 24 were awarded.
Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine all were awarded.
Of the 3 Scholarships in Law all were awarded.
Of the 5 Scholarships in Engineering all were awarded.

The Examinations for those Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are described in the Prospectus (Appendix A.), and the more important examination papers of questions are given in Appendix B.

The Examinations for Sessional promotion were held at the close of the Session, with the following results:—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
Arts,	44	24	68
Engineering,	28	19	47
Law,	9	3	12
	81	46	127
In the Faculty of Medicine, where no promotion is required,			123
Total,			250

Those examinations were conducted by printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix C., and prizes were awarded by the College Council to those Students who had been specially recommended by the Examining Professors. The names of those who received Sessional honors and prizes are given in Appendix D.

3. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The particulars of the classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each class is given in the Table, Appendix E; and additional details as to the special departments will be found in the Reports of the Professors annexed, forming Appendix F.

4. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS AND PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

Those Students who had completed their collegiate courses, were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations in June and October 1864, and also the names of those who obtained University honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix G.

At the close of the first University Examination in Arts, an Exhibition of £20 a year for three years, from the Peel Exhibition Fund, was awarded to Mr. Richard Evans, and at the close of the first University Examination in Engineering an Exhibition of £15 a year for two years, was awarded to Mr. Wm. Henry Shaw, from the same fund.

5. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS. SPECIAL COLLEGE PRIZE.

At the Examination for the Special Prizes founded by the Council of Queen's College, Cork, to encourage proficiency in those branches of study embraced in the principal Competitive Examinations for the public service, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Michael O'Brien; the second prize was not awarded; and the third prize was awarded to Mr. James Beamish. Those gentlemen had also obtained the similar prizes at the Examination of the previous year (1862-63).

The regulations of the College Council regarding the Special Prizes, together with the Papers of Questions used at the Examinations, are given in Appendix H.

At the Examinations held in London, in 1864, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments in the Civil Service, by Competitive Examination:—

William Quarry, Engineering Civil Service in India.
Parker Smith, Army Medical Service.
Humphrey Gillespie, do. do.
Henry Cooke, do. do.
Laurence Corban, do. do.
Albert J. Clapp, do. do.
Wm. L. Eames, do. do.
Thomas O'Dwyer, do. do.
Pierce Power, do. do.
David J. Walsh, Navy Medical Service.
James Kelly, Indian Medical Service.
Thomas O'Grady, Direct Commission, Army.

6. LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

The condition and progress of the Library of the College does not call for any special remark. The details of its arrangements will be found in the Report of the Librarian, which is annexed in Appendix I.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to revoke the original Charter and Statutes of this College, under which it had been administered up to December, 1863, and under which the Museum of the College was placed in the responsible charge of a special officer (Curator of the Museum), whose Reports had been appended to each of my former Official Reports as President, and your Majesty having been pleased to abolish that office of Curator of the Museum, and to place the several branches of the Museum in charge of the Professors to whose departments such parts of the Museum might belong, the information hitherto given regarding the Museum in the separate Report may henceforth be looked for in the special Reports of the several Professors as given in Appendix F.

7. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

I have the honour to annex copies of the several College accounts as furnished by the Bursar, and also of the distribution of Parliamentary Grant among the several departments of the College, for the year 1863–4, and to 31st March, 1865, forming Appendix K., Nos. 1 and 2, viz.—

No. 1.—A and B.—Account of Receipt and Expenditure of Endowment for two years, from 1st April, 1863 to 31st March, 1865.

No. 2.—A and B.—Account of Receipt and Expenditure of Parliamentary Grant, and of College Fines, Fees, &c., for two years, from 1st April, 1863, to 31st March, 1865.

Your Majesty's Government having arranged to allow a Special Grant for two years of £600, for the purpose of replacing the objects destroyed in the late fire, that sum is carried to debit of the College account for 1864–65, making for that year the Parliamentary Grant of £1,600. The grant of the preceding year (1863-64) having been only £1,000.

8. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE STUDENTS.

I have to report that during the past year the conduct of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, has been, as usual, very satisfactory. Two cases of serious violation of the Statutes were suitably dealt with by the College authorities. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Return of Punishments from the Registrar, are annexed, forming Appendix L, Nos. 1 and 2. In reference to the religious and moral position of the Students, I have the honour to submit the Reports of the several Deans of Residences forming Appendix L, Nos. 3 to 6.

With regard to the numerical proportions of the several religious bodies among the Students, I beg to report that of 241 Matriculated and 19 Non-Matriculated Students who were on the College books in the Session 1863–64, there were—

Religions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . .	111	10	121
Established Church, .	97	9	106
Presbyterians, . .	12	–	12
Wesleyans, . . .	12	–	12
Society of Friends, .	3	–	3
Unitarian, . . .	6	–	6
Total, . . .	241	19	260

I shall again refer to those numbers, in comparison with the similar return for the current Session of 1864–65.

9. TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

The usual Triennial Visitation of the College was held on April 12th, 1864, under the presidency of the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor, the other visiters present being the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, the President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians (Dr. Corrigan), and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Dr. Wm. Colles). The only business which came before the visitors was the correspondence regarding the burning of the College, which had been submitted to your Majesty in my Report for the Session 1862–63, and which had been referred by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the visitors for inquiry. The Report of the proceedings of the Visitation are given in the Appendix M.

The Professorship of Surgery, which subsequently became vacant, was filled by the appointment of William Tanner, M.D.

10. ENTRANCE AND MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS FOR THE CURRENT SESSION, 1864–1865.

The College Session now current was opened on the 18th October, 1864, when, and on subsequent days, the Matriculation and other Examinations were held as appointed by the College Council.

After those Examinations, 76 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students, together with 21 Students who had previously matriculated, but who not having been promoted at the close of the preceding Session, were obliged to resume the courses of the first year. The total number of Students in the first year's class for the Session 1864–65, is therefore 97.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 152 Students who had been promoted, as already described. The total number of matriculated Students in Queen's College, Cork, for this present Session 1864–65, is therefore 249.

There entered in addition to the above, 14 non-matriculated Students to attend Special Classes.

The total number of Students attending at present in Queen's College, Cork, is therefore 263.

The classification of those Students, as to their courses of study; the several faculties, and the religious denominations to which they belong, is given in the following tables, for comparison with those given in pages 4 and 7 for the previous Session.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session 1864–65.
Matriculated Students,	Course of First Year,	97
	Course of Second Year,	78
	Course of Third Year,	36
	Course of Fourth Year,	30
	Special Courses,	8
Total of Matriculated Students,		249
Non-Matriculated Students,		14
Total number of Students,		263

In regard to Faculties for Degrees and Diplomas, the classification is—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	64	–	64
In the Faculty of Medicine,	137	14	151
In the Faculty of Law,	15	–	15
In the Faculty of Engineering,	41	–	41
Total,	257	14	271

This number exceeds that previously given (263) by 8, arising from double entrances, of which there were—

Arts and Medicine,	2
Arts and Law,	4
Arts and Engineering,	1
Medicine and Law,	1
Total,	8

The following table gives the religious denominations of the Students who entered Queen's College, Cork, in the present Session for the first time :—

Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, .	37	2	39
Established Church, .	34	4	38
Wesleyans, . .	3	1	4
Presbyterians, . .	–	–	–
Other Sects, . .	2	–	2
Total, . .	76	7	83

The following table gives the religious denominations of all the Students now attending (1864–65) at the Queen's College, Cork :—

Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, .	123	6	129
Established Church, .	107	7	114
Wesleyans, . .	11	1	12
Presbyterians, . .	6	–	6
Other Sects, . .	2	–	2
Total, . .	249	14	263

As the returns regarding Scholarships and Examinations cannot be fully made out until the close of the Session, they are reserved for next report.

I regret to have to report the decease, on the 8th December, 1864, of George Boole, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, by whose premature death at a comparatively early age, the interests of science and of education have sustained a serious loss. A Resolution of the College Council, adopted at the first meeting held after Dr. Boole's death, and which is given in Appendix N., expresses, as I believe, the unanimous feeling of his Colleagues, the Professors, and Officers of the College. Similar expressions of sympathy and respect have been communicated from other Educational Institutions, and from many of the scientific public, who appreciated the services which Dr. Boole had rendered to those branches of knowledge, in the cultivation of which he had been so zealously and so successfully engaged.

Dr. Boole has been succeeded in the Professorship of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, by Robert Romer, Esq., A.B., Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in the University of Cambridge.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,
President of Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Cork,
4th April, 1865.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURE.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and the PUBLIC SERVICE.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1863–64.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language,	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.
History and English Literature,	WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.
Modern Languages,	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.
Celtic Languages,	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.
Logic and Metaphysics,	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
Mathematics,	GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., OXON., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy,	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
Chemistry,	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History,	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.
Geology and Mineralogy,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. &E., F.G.S.
Engineering,	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
Agriculture,	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine,	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D.
Materia Medica,	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ES. L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
English Law,	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Officers.

Curator of Museum,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.G.S., F.R.S.S.E. &L.
Registrar,	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar,	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian,	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, A.M., M.D.

The College Session, 1863–64.

The *First Term* will commence on the 20th of October, 1863, and end on the 23rd of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 7th of January, 1864, and end on the 19th of March.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 4th of April, 1864, and end with the Session, on the 11th of June.

---

* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

For the Department of Agriculture.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study

General Regulations of College, &c.

prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the MATRICULATION *of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 20th of October*, 1863.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *Matriculation and College Fees* for the year, amounting together to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student of the Literary and Science Divisions of the Faculty of Arts is required to pay the Bursar of the College the sum of £4 15*s.*, being a *moiety* of the *Class Fees* for the Session. The remaining moiety will be required on or before the 10th of December, 1863.

Students of the Faculties of Medicine and Law, and of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture in the Faculty of Arts, are required to pay on Matriculation, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, the *whole* of the Fees of the Classes for which they enter. See Table of Class Fees, page 27.

Junior Scholars are exempt from the payment of more than *one* moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1863-64, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College Fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honour to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

English Language and Literature:	
Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
,, ,, ,, Rome,	750
,, ,, ,, France,	375
,, ,, ,, Germany,	375
,, ,, ,, Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanscrit Language and Literature,	500
Arabic Language and Literature,	500
	7,375

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 26th of October, 1863, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 22nd of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second, third, and fourth years are open to all Students who have passed the Examina-

---

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 14.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

tions, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College and Class *Fees for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.*

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend during the year of his appointment the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
French or German.
Natural Philosophy.
Zoology and Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.

Surgery.
Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy.
Clinical Surgery.

FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Clinical Medicine.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
Euripides—The Medea.
Herodotus—The Second Book.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.

N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Iliad, Books XX. to XXIV. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book I.
Euripides—Alcestis.
Plato—Crito.
Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Andria.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 79-163.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

The French Language:

Bossuet—Oraisons Funèbres.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Third Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Odyssey, Books XV. to XVIII. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book I., cc. 149-216 inclusive.
Euripides—Orestes.
Plato—Crito.
Thucydides—Book I.
Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
Actiones Verrinæ.
De Oratore.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Annals, Book I.
Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 79-231.
Hallam's Middle Ages. Chapter I. and II.
Shakspeare's Macbeth and Hamlet.

The French Language:

Translation from English into French.
Questions on French Literature.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Euclid:

Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:

Algebra:

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms.. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Application of Algebra to Geometry. Analytical Geometry of the straight line and circle.

Trigonometry:

The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances. Elements of Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry of straight line and circle.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Third Year.

Logic:

Scholastic Logic. The Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and Inductions, and the New Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Mathematics:

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry.

Differential Calculus, involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential co-efficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Mechanics:

Statics. Equilibrium of forces in the same place. Dynamics. Rectilinear Motion. Motion in a circle. Simple pendulum. Impact. Motion in a Parabola.

Optics:

Ganòt—Traite de Physique, Livre VII.

Astronomy:

Brinkley's Astronomy, omitting the Appendix.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:
} As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

French:

Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective.

A prize of £20 will be offered for competition, at the commencement of next Session, to Engineering Students who shall be proceeding with the Third Year's course; the successful Candidate for which shall be required to conform to all the rules referring to Scholars; the examination for such prize to be in the following subjects, viz.:—

Subjects of Examination for Prize for Engineering Students of the Third Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Third Year's Science Scholarship in Arts.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.
Brinkley's Astronomy (omitting the Appendix).
Ganòt—Traite de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:

Civil Engineering:

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling. Principles of Architecture.

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the First Year.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution, Proportion and Interest, Mensuration.

Geography:

Outlines of Modern Geography.

Book-keeping:

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Chemical History of the Constituents of Soils, Plants and Manures, Chemical Problems of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals.

Natural Philosophy:

Principles of Statics and Dynamics—Hydraulics and Pneumatics—Application to the Theory of Farm Operations, Buildings and Instruments.

Zoology and Botany:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding year.

Theory of Agriculture:

Principles of Nutrition, and Growth of Cultivated Plants—Agricultural Botany—Classification and Properties of Soils and Manures—Meteorology in relation to Agriculture.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seven Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Arts will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History; One in Modern Languages, and Modern History; One in Mathematics; One in Natural Philosophy; One in Metaphysics and Economical Science; One in Chemistry; and One in Natural History.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Pindar—Pythia.
Plato—Protagoras.
Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius—Books V., VI.
Ovid—Fasti. Book I.
Persius.
Plautus—Capteivei and Trinummus.
Terence—Phormio and Andria.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Tusculan Disputations.
Ad Atticum, Books I. to IV., inclusive.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Histories.
Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Corneille—Le Cid; Cinna.
Mignet—Histoire de la Revolution Française.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Barthe ou Nisard.

The German Language:

National Literature, Von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Göethe's Ephigenie.
History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—First Five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 16), with the following additions:

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique, Volume I.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—Lectures on Wave Theory of Light.
Ganôt—Traite de Physique.

For the Senior Scholarship in Metaphysics and Economical Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:

Metaphysics:

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Stœchiometry, and the general doctrines of Theoretical Chemistry:

The Laws of Combination—Atomic Theory—Relation between the Atomic Weight and the Volume of Bodies.
Relation between the external form and Chemical constitution of Bodies—Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Amorphism, Allotropy, Isomerism, Polymerism, Metamerism.
Atomic constitution of Compounds—Theories of Acids and Salts.
Determination of the equivalent of Bodies—Stœchiometrical calculations.

Inorganic Chemistry:

Preparation and Properties of the Chief Metallic and Non-Metallic Substances and their Compounds.
Metallurgy of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin, Mercury, Gold, Silver.

Organic Chemistry:

Principles of Organic Analysis—Determination of the formulæ of Organic Compounds—Theories of Compound Radicals and Types—Doctrine of Substitution, Homologous Series, Conjugated Compounds.
Preparation and Properties of the Compounds of the Radicals, Cyanogen, Ferrocyanogen, Methyle, Formyle, Acetyle, Amyle.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural History.

The Lectures of the Professor.
Carpenter—Principles of Comparative Physiology.

COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are hereby required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy. (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year; unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to be selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

This Ordinance is binding on all Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts who have not completed the first year's Course. Students now in their second* or third Session shall proceed under the Ordinances hitherto in force.

2. *Course for the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. *Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.*

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are hereby required—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

---

* Second year's Students may offer themselves for the University Examinations in conformity with the present Ordinance.

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is hereby required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

---

* Note.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the Catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates may present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in any four or more of the following subjects, which they shall have previously studied, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mathematical Physics; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Diploma in Agriculture.

Candidates for this Diploma are required to pass a Matriculation Examination (for which see page 10), and afterwards pursue the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR.	
Natural Philosophy,	Three Terms.
Chemistry,	Do.
Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Do.
Theory of Agriculture,	Do.
SECOND YEAR.	
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	Three Terms.
Surveying, Mapping,	Do.
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Do.
Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts,	Do.

Students who shall have passed through the above Course, and also attended, during twelve months, the Practical Working of a Farm, under the direction of an Agriculturist approved by the College Council, will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.

Students intending to qualify themselves for the Management of Estates, or Extensive Farms, are recommended to attend also Sessional Courses of Instruction in—

1st. The Law of Landlord and Tenant, and the Elements of Conveyancing.

2nd. Elements of Political Economy and Statistics, as applied to Agriculture and Farm Finance.

Faculty of Medicine.

Dean—Denis C. O'Connor, M.D., A.B.

Lectures, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Monday, 2nd of November, 1863, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Monday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Monday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Surgery—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Materia Medica—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Medical Jurisprudence—Tuesday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Midwifery—Monday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator.

The Anatomical Demonstrations will commence on 3rd November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

Chemistry—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Practical Chemistry—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Zoology and Botany—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Natural Philosophy—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Medical Jurisprudence—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Modern Languages—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.[*]

---

[*] Note.—The 18th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
General Physics.
Zoology and Botany.
The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.
Practical Chemistry.

The Two Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have completed in some one of the Queen's Colleges the Course of Study of the first, second, and third years prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; and One in Therapeutics and Pathology.

For the Senior Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.

All branches of Anatomy and Physiology.

N.B.—Students will be expected to make Dissections, and give explanations of the parts dissected.

For the Senior Scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

The general Actions of Drugs in health and disease, with their special applications and mode of administration.
Pathology, general and special.
Morbid Anatomy.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

Ordinance of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, regarding the Qualifications and Examinations for the Degree of M.D.

1st.—Every Candidate for the Degree of M.D. shall produce a Certificate from the Council of one of the Queen's Colleges, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the Course of Matriculation for Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student of the College in the Faculty of Medicine.

2nd.—The Curriculum shall extend over a period of at least four years, and shall be divided into two periods of at least two years each.

3rd.—The first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Chemistry—Six Months, at least Three Lectures each Week.
Botany and Zoology—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week, with Herborizations for practical study.
Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

4th.—The second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Theory and Practice of Surgery—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Medical Jurisprudence—Three Months, Three Lectures each Week.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

5th.—In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during the first period of the above Curriculum—

Practical Chemistry, in a recognised Laboratory—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—Six Months.

6th.—And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than fifteen beds.

Practical Pharmacy—Three Months.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months.

7th.—Candidates, before being admitted to the Degree of M.D., shall pass two Examinations, the first Examination comprising the subjects of the first period of the Curriculum; the second comprehending subjects of the second period of study. It shall be competent for Students to present themselves for their first Examination at the termination of the first period of the Curriculum, or at any after period to be fixed by the Senate, previous to their undergoing the second Examination.

8th.—By the Charter of the Queen's University, *Candidates are required to have attended at least* ONE-THIRD *of the Courses of Medical Lectures in some one of the Queen's Colleges.* For the remainder of the Courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated Certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in the Universities, Colleges, or Schools recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

9th.—Candidates will also be required to have attended, *in some one of the Queen's Colleges*, Lectures on One Modern Language for Six Months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for Six Months.

10th.—The Examinations will be conducted principally by printed papers, to which written answers shall be given; but the Examiners shall also be at liberty to add such *vivâ voce* Examination on the subjects of the written paper, and to call for such demonstrations and experiments as they may deem necessary.

11th.—The above regulations will be binding on all Students commencing their Medical Studies on or after the 1st October, 1852; but Students already engaged in their Medical Studies are at liberty either to complete their Courses according to the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850, or according to the present Ordinance.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Dean, MICHAEL BARRY, Esq., Barrister.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session, which Lectures are delivered in the interval between the close of the Michaelmas Law Term and the Christmas recess, in the Second Collegiate Term, commencing in the Month of February, and in the interval between Easter and Trinity Law Terms. And of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence, which are delivered in the Months of December, February, and March.*

---

* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1862, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz. :—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a Condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz. :—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Lord Bacon's Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.

Second Year:

Sources of the Roman Civil Law, by William Grapel, with the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first year.

Third Year:

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
The Institutes of Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first and second year.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a Condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No.* 3.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors for the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam—Constitutional History.

DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 10), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing, Jurisprudence.

The Course for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in Practical Conveyancing. The Text-book read is "Williams on Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's Edition, are recommended for perusal.

Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy, Civil Law.

The Course for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in those branches of law, and in the Practical Application of Precedents, &c. The Text-books read are "Williams on Personal Property," "Smith's Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's Editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.

Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.

The Course for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The Text-books are the Third and Fourth Volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's Editions, "Broom's Common Law," "Broom's Maxims," "Smith's Leading Cases," and "Copinger's County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity—Medical Jurisprudence—Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of three years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D.

---

*NOTE.—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

TABLE OF HOURS OF LECTURE.

Name of the Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Senior Greek,	9	9	10	–	9	–
Junior Greek,	10	–	9	9	10	–
Extra Greek,	–	10	–	10	–	–
Senior Latin,	10	–	9	–	10	–
Junior Latin,	9	10	10	10	–	–
Extra Latin,	–	11	–	11	–	–
English Language,	–	11	–	11	–	10
English Literature,	–	12	–	12	–	11
History,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Medical French,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Senior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	1	–	1	–	1	–
Junior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	2	–	2	–	2	–
German,	–	2	–	2	–	2
Italian,	–	12	–	12	–	–
Celtic Languages,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Logic,	–	12	–	12	–	9
Metaphysics,	–	1	–	1	–	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	–	11	11	11	11	–
Senior Mathematics,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Junior Mathematics,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Third Year's Mathematics,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Mathematical Physics,	–	–	12	–	12	–
Mathematical Physics (*Engineering*),	1	–	–	1	–	–
Experimental Physics, Senior,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Experimental Physics, Junior,	–	11	–	11	–	–
Engineering Physics,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Physics (Honor),	12	–	–	12	–	–
Chemistry,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Practical Chemistry,	2	3	2	3	–	–
Zoology and Botany,	3	–	3	–	3	–
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	9	–	9	–	9
Physical Geography (*Faculty of Arts*),	2	–	2	–	–	–
Geology and Mineralogy,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Senior Engineering,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Junior Engineering,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Geometrical Drawing,	10	–	10	–	10	–
Office Work (10 till 2),	–	10	–	10	–	10
Senior Agriculture,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Junior Agriculture,	–	1	–	1	–	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	1	1	1	1	1	–
Practical Anatomy,	12	12	12	12	12	–
Practice of Medicine,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Practice of Surgery,	–	3	–	3	–	3
Materia Medica,	–	2	–	2	2	–
Midwifery,	4	–	4	–	4	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	–	2	–	2	2	–
English Law (1st year),	–	11	11	11	11	–
English Law (2nd year),	–	3	3	3	3	–
English Law (3rd year),	–	9	9	9	9	–
English Law (4th year),	–	12	12	12	12	–
Jurisprudence,	–	1	1	1	1	–
Civil Law,	–	4	4	4	4	–
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	–	10	10	10	10	–

TABLE OF CLASS FEES.

	£	s.	d.
The Greek Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Greek Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The Latin Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Latin Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The English Language,	1	10	0
English Literature and History,	1	0	0

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
The Modern Languages,	2	0	0
The Celtic Languages,	2	0	0
Logic,	1	0	0
Metaphysics,	1	10	0
Political Economy and Jurisprudence (Faculty of Arts),	1	10	0
Mathematics (Junior Class),	2	0	0
Mathematics (Senior Class),	0	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Arts),	2	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Medicine, and Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Department of Engineering),	3	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Arts),	2	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Zoology and Botany (Faculty of Medicine),	2	0	0
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	1	10	0
Chemistry (Faculty of Arts and *Medicine),	2	0	0
Chemistry (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Practical Chemistry,	3	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Engineering),	2	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Civil Engineering (second year),	2	0	0
Civil Engineering (third year),	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing,	2	0	0
Office Work,	1	10	0
Theory of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Practice of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Anatomy and Physiology (First Course),	3	0	0
Anatomy and Physiology (Each subsequent Course),	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy,	3	0	0
*Practice of Medicine,	2	0	0
*Practice of Surgery,	2	0	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	1	0	0
*Materia Medica,	2	0	0
*Medical Jurisprudence,	2	0	0
*Midwifery,	2	0	0
Special Course of Instruction in Operative Surgery,	3	0	0
The Law of Property, &c.,	2	0	0
Jurisprudence (Faculty of Law),	2	0	0
Equity and Bankruptcy,	2	0	0
Civil Law,	2	0	0
Common and Criminal Law,	2	0	0
Law of Evidence and Pleading,	2	0	0
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	2	0	0

FEES PAYABLE BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For each of the Sessional courses, except *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, *Political Economy and Jurisprudence*, *Anatomy and Physiology*, *Practical Anatomy* and *Practical Chemistry*, Non-Matriculated Students pay a College Fee of Five Shillings for the Session, and a Class Fee of Two Pounds for each of the excepted courses, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, for each second and subsequent course they pay the same *Class Fees* as Matriculated Students.†

---

* Each subsequent course, £1.

† *Hospital Attendance.*—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months, ... £8 8 0
Fee for six months, ... 5 5 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries.

Fee for three months, ... 3 3 0

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases.

Fee for six months, ... £3 3 0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Sundays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for Students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the Arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry. The fee, exclusive of the expenses of materials and apparatus, is—

	£	s.	d.
For a period of two months and a-half, five days a-week, ...	5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week, .	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week, .	3	10	0
For one month, daily, . . .	3	3	0

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1863–64.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock, Noon.	From 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
Thursday, 22nd October,	Greek, 1st and 2nd Year, Geometrical Drawing.	Mathematics, 1st and 2nd Year.
Friday, 23rd October, .	Latin, 1st and 2nd Year.	Greek, 1st and 2nd Year.
Saturday, 24th October,	Modern Languages, 1st and 2nd Year.	Latin, 1st and 2nd Year.
Monday, 26th October,	Materia Medica, Therapeutics, English Language.	Zoology and Botany, Pathology, Practical Anatomy.
Tuesday, 27th October,	Greek, 3rd and 4th Year,	Anatomy and Physiology, Latin, 3rd and 4th Years.
Wednesday, 28th Oct.,	Surveying, &c.,	Practical Chemistry, Mathematics, 3rd and 4th Year.
Thursday, 29th October,	Political Economy, Jurisprudence, Civil Law.	English Law.
Friday, 30th October, .	Modern Languages, 3rd and 4th Year, Logic, Metaphysics, Theory of Agriculture.	English Literature, History, Chemistry.
Saturday, 31st October,	Natural Philosophy.	

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts.*

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Extra Class, Tuesday, Thursday.
Junior Class, Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III.—Homer, Iliad, Book III.
Senior Class, Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.—Thucydides, Book I.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Tacitus—Annals, Book II.
Terence—Andria.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Livy, Book IV., beginning at Chap. 51.
Virgil—Æneid, Book VII.
Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday.
Lucretius, Part of Book I.
Cicero—Epistle to Atticus, Books I. and II.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin. Fee, £2.

MODERN HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.

1st and 2nd Term. {Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
{English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2nd Term—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Modern History:

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language:

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition:

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10*s*.
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, D. ès. L.

Senior French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Italian Class, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3 o'clock.

German Language, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Medical French—Lectures sur les Sciences par Achille Compte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French—Bossuet's Oraisons Funèbres. Corneille's Cinna. Fables de Lafontaine, Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Barthe's Histoire de la Littérature Française. Extracts from Villemain, Châteaubriand, and Lamartine. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Goethe's Ballads and Egmont. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literature, Von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

,, II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.
Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.

2nd Term, . . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.

II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

---

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and General Literature as are at present accessible.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Text Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Longfield—Political Economy.
Longfield—Lectures on Commerce.
Huskisson—" Question Stated."
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills.—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course are considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points are chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention is directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

Fee, exclusive of the expense of materials and apparatus:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For a period of two months and a half, five days a-week,	5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month daily,	3	3	0

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Pouillet; Traite de Physique.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Dr. Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy. Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mecanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.
A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.
In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple materials—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.

FIRST YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective.

Text Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book.

SECOND YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy; Chambers' Architecture; Rickman's Architecture.

THIRD YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

DRAWING OFFICE.—Attended by all the Classes.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The Second and Third Year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Subjects of Examination for the Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Theory of Agriculture—The Organs, Nutrition, Growth, and Products of Agricultural Plants. Agricultural Botany. Constituents of Plants, of Soils, and of Manures. Formation and Classification of Soils. Meteorology in relation to Agriculture. Agricultural Entomology, and Diseases of Agricultural Plants.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Henfrey's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Morton's Encyclopædia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.		*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE:		HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M.
a. Composition,	Marks, 500	*First Term.*—Modern History; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	Marks, 1,000	*Second Term.*—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
	1,500	English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.
2. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GREECE:	Marks, 750	GREEK—*Professor,* John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME: Marks, 750	LATIN—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday. The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.
4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE: Marks, 375	FRENCH—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, D. ès. L. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY: Marks, 375	GERMAN. Tuesday, Thursday.
6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY: Marks, 375	ITALIAN. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed: Marks, 1,250	MATHEMATICS—*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor*, John England, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy: Marks, 500 *** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	CHEMISTRY—*Professor* Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor*, J. R. Greene. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy: Marks, 500	LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor*, G. S. Reade, M.A. Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, A.M.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Courses of Instruction given in the College which are applicable to the Competitive Examination for Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointments to the Practical Class at Woolwich.		*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
Mathematics (Pure):	Marks, 2,500	*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Mathematics (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics:	Marks, 1,000	*Professor* England, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Language of Ancient Rome:	Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
Language of Ancient Greece:	Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Language of France:	Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, D. es L. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
And Germany:	Marks, 1,000	
English Language, Literature, Composition, History and Geography (Modern):	Marks, 3,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Experimental Sciences:— Chemistry:	Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism:		*Professor*, John England, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Natural Sciences:— Mineralogy and Geology:	Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L.& E., F.G.S.
Drawing, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments:	Marks, 500	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing:	Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:—

				Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure,	Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry,	2,000	3,500
		Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,*	500	
	Mixed:—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics,		1,000	
2. English Language and Composition,				1,000
3. History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies,				1,000
4. Geography (Modern),				1,000
5. Classics,	Latin Language,			1,500
	Greek ditto,			1,500
6. French Language,				1,000
7. German ditto,				1,000
8. Hindustani ditto,				1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism,		1,000
10. Natural Sciences, *i.e.*, Mineralogy and Geology,		1,000
11. Drawing,	Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments,	500
	Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects,	500

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

DEANS OF RESIDENCE.

Church of England,	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian Church,	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion,	Rev. R. T. Tracy.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,	Rev. W. Whitelegg.

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Differentiation.

The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one independent variable.

The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.

The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.

The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.

The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.

The Differential Co-efficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Integration.

The Integration of Elementary Functions.

The Integration of Rational Fractions.

The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

LICENSED BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. Jane Heron's,	14, Hardwick-street.
Mrs. John Martin's,	12, North-Mall.
Mr. John O'Sullivan's,	52, South-Mall.
Mrs. O'Regan's,	Sunday's Well.

For terms, &c., application to be made to the different Proprietors.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,
By Order of the President,
ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

SENIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS.—GREEK.

Translate:—

(A).—HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book XIV., vv. 401–435.

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε δῖος ὑφορβός 401
"ξεῖν', οὕτω γάρ κέν μοι ἐϋκλείη τ' ἀρετή τε
εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἅμα τ' αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα,
ὅς σ' ἐπεὶ ἐς κλισίην ἄγαγον καὶ ξείνια δῶκα,
αὖτις δὲ κτείναιμι φίλον τ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἑλοίμην· 405
πρόφρων κεν δὴ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίωνα λιτοίμην.
νῦν δ' ὥρη δόρποιο· τάχιστά μοι ἔνδον ἑταῖροι
εἶεν, ἵν' ἐν κλισίῃ λαρὸν τετυκοίμεθα δόρπον."
ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
ἀγχίμολον δὲ σύες τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἦλθον ὑφορβοί. 410
τὰς μὲν ἄρα ἔρξαν κατὰ ἤθεα κοιμηθῆναι,
κλαγγὴ δ' ἄσπετος ὦρτο συῶν αὐλιζομενάων.
αὐτὰρ ὁ οἷς ἑτάροισιν ἐκέκλετο δῖος ὑφορβός
"Ἄξεθ' ὑῶν τὸν ἄριστον, ἵνα ξείνῳ ἱερεύσω
τηλεδαπῷ· πρὸς δ' αὐτοὶ ὀνησόμεθ', οἵπερ ὀϊζὺν 415
δὴν ἔχομεν πάσχοντες ὑῶν ἕνεκ' ἀργιοδόντων·
ἄλλοι δ' ἡμέτερον κάματον νήποινον ἔδουσιν."
ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας κέασε ξύλα νηλέϊ χαλκῷ,
οἱ δ' ὗν εἰσῆγον μάλα πίονα πενταέτηρον·
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἔστησαν ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ· οὐδὲ συβώτης 420
λήθετ' ἄρ' ἀθανάτων· φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῇσιν·
ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀπαρχόμενος κεφαλῆς τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλεν
ἀργιόδοντος ὑὸς καὶ ἐπεύχετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν
νοστῆσαι Ὀδυσῆα πολύφρονα ὅνδε δόμονδε.
κόψε δ' ἀνασχόμενος σχίζῃ δρυὸς, ἣν λίπε κείων· 425

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

τον δ' ἔλιπε ψυχή. τοὶ δ' ἔσφαξάν τε καὶ εὗσαν·
αἶψα δέ μιν διέχευαν· ὁ δ' ὠμοθετεῖτο συβώτης,
πάντοθεν ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πίονα δημόν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε, παλύνας ἀλφίτου ἀκτῇ,
μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τἆλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν, 430
ὤπτησάν τε περιφραδέως ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα,
βάλλον δ' εἰν ἐλεοῖσιν ἀολλέα· ἂν δὲ συβώτης
ἵστατο δαιτρεύσων· περὶ γὰρ φρεσὶν αἴσιμα ᾔδη.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἕπταχα πάντα διεμοιρᾶτο δαΐζων·
τὴν μὲν ἴαν Νύμφῃσι καὶ Ἑρμῇ, Μαιάδος υἱεῖ. 435

1. What is the rule observed by Homer as to the separation or union of the vowels of εὖ in compound words?
2. What determines the quantity of the final syllable of feminine nouns in εια?
3. Distinguish between λαρός and λάρος.
4. Of what different meanings is the word ἀργός susceptible?
5. In how many ways is the form κείω employed in Homer?
6. Derive παλύνω and ἀκτή; and distinguish between πάλη and παλή.
7. What metrical peculiarities are observable in v. 431; and v. 434?
8. Decline ἴαν.

Translate:—

(B).—PINDAR—*Pythia*, XII.

αἰτέω σε φιλάγλαε, καλλίστα βροτεᾶν πολίων, στρ. α'.
Φερσεφόνας ἕδος, ἅ τ' ὄχθαις ἔπι μηλοβότου
ναίεις Ἀκράγαντος ἐΰδματον κολώναν, ὦ ἄνα,
ἵλαος ἀθανάτων ἀνδρῶν τε σὺν εὐμενίᾳ
δέξαι στεφάνωμα τόδ' ἐκ Πυθῶνος εὐδόξῳ Μίδᾳ. 5
αὐτόν τέ νιν Ἑλλάδα νικάσαντα τέχνᾳ, τάν ποτε
Παλλὰς ἐφεῦρε θρασειᾶν Γοργόνων
οὔλιον θρῆνον διαπλέξαισ' Ἀθάνα.

τὸν παρθενίοις ὑπό τ' ἀπλάτοις ὀφίων κεφαλαῖς στρ. β.
ἄϊε λειβόμενον δυσπενθέϊ σὺν καμάτῳ, 10
Περσεὺς ὁπότε τρίτον ἄνυσσεν κασιγνητᾶν μέρος,
εἰναλίᾳ τε πέτρᾳ λαοῖσί τε μοῖραν ἄγων.
ἤτοι τό τε θεσπέσιον Φόρκοιο μαύρωσεν γένος,
λυγρόν τ' ἔρανον Πολυδέκτᾳ θῆκε ματρός τ' ἔμπεδον
δουλοσύναν τό τ' ἀναγκαῖον λέχος, 15
εὐπαράου κρᾶτα συλάσαις Μεδοίσας

υἱὸς Δανάας· τὸν ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ φαμεν αὐτορύτου στρ. γ.
ἔμμεναι. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ τούτων φίλον ἄνδρα πόνων
ἐρρύσατο, παρθένος αὐλῶν τεῦχε πάμφωνον μέλος,
ὄφρα τὸν Εὐρυάλας ἐκ καρπαλιμᾶν γενύων 20
χριμφθέντα σὺν ἔντεσι μιμήσαιτ' ἐρικλάγκταν γόον.
εὗρεν θεός· ἀλλά νιν εὑροῖσ' ἄνδρασι θνατοῖς ἔχειν,
ὠνόμασεν κεφαλᾶν πολλᾶν νόμον,
εὐκλεᾶ λαοσσόων μναστῆρ' ἀγώνων,

λεπτοῦ διανισσόμενον χαλκοῦ θαμὰ καὶ δονάκων, *στρ. δ'.*
τοὶ παρὰ καλλίχορον ναίοισι πόλιν Χαρίτων,
Καφισίδος ἐν τεμένει, πιστοὶ χορευτᾶν μάρτυρες.
εἰ δέ τις ὄλβος ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν, ἄνευ καμάτου
οὐ φαίνεται· ἐκ δὲ τελευτάσει νιν ἤτοι σάμερον
δαίμων. τὸ δὲ μόρσιμον οὐ παρφυκτόν· ἀλλ' ἔσται χρόνος
οὗτος, ὃ καί τιν' ἀελπτίᾳ βαλὼν
ἔμπαλιν γνώμας τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' οὔπω.

1. Explain the government of *Μίδᾳ*, v. 5, and refer to a similar construction in another Pythian Ode.

2. What is the exact meaning of Ἑλλάδα, v. 6?

3. Comment on the expressions *τρίτον μέρος—εἰναλίᾳ πέτρᾳ—Φόρκοιο γένος—λυγρὸν ἔρανον Πολυδέκτᾳ—ματρὸς ἔμπεδον δουλοσύναν—κεφαλᾶν πολλᾶν νόμος—πόλις Χαρίτων—Καφισίδος τεμένος.*

4. What explanation does the Scholiast give of the three concluding lines of the Ode?

5. What changes were made in the celebration of the Pythian Games about Olym. 48?

Translate:—

(C).—THUCYDIDES, Book I., c. 141.

αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρίν τι βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἴξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἕξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα. τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν δύναται δούλωσιν ἥ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἕξομεν γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐτουργοί τε γάρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρονίων πολεμων καὶ διαποντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ πενίας ἐπιφέρέιν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιὰς πολλάκις ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι· αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι. σώμασί τε ἑτοιμότεροι οἱ αἰτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολεμεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων κἂν περιγενέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προααναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηκύνηται. μάχῃ μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἑνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρῆμά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελῶσι, πάντες τε ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μηδὲν ἐπιτελὲς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ οἱ μὲν ὡς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαί τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἥκιστα τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσί τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλέονι τὰ οἰκεῖα πράσσουσι· καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἴεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι προϊδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἁπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματι λανθάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

1. Explain the use of the participles *εἴξοντες* and *ἕξοντες*, in the first sentence of this extract.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

2. *αὐτουργοί.* In reference to this expression, point out the striking exception which Laconia afforded to the rest of the Peloponnesus.

3. How may the use of *μή* be defended in the phrase *μὴ πρὸς ὁμοίαν*?

4. How do you explain the peculiar use of *παρά* in the expression *παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμελείαν*?

(D).—State briefly the arguments for and against the personality of Homer.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Translate :—

(A).—HOMER—*Iliad*, V., vv. 76–94.

Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαιμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δῖον,
υἱὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίονος, ὅς ῥα Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὣς τίετο δήμῳ·
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς,
πρόσθεν ἕθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὦμον
φασγάνῳ ἀΐξας, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
αἱματόεσσα δὲ χεὶρ πεδίῳ πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄσσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή.
ὣς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην·
Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέροισι μετείη,
ἠὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὁμιλέοι ἦ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς·
θῦνε γὰρ ἂμ πεδίον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικὼς
χειμάῤῥῳ, ὅστ' ὦκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
τὸν δ' οὔτ' ἄρ τε γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,
οὔτ' ἄρα ἕρκεα ἴσχει ἀλωάων ἐριθηλέων,
ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος·
πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν·
ὣς ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ πυκιναὶ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐόντες.

1. Parse the following words :—*ἐτέτυκτο, ἔλασε, ἔλλαβε, γνοίης, μετείη, ἐκέδασσε, ἐεργμέναι, ἰσχανόωσιν, ἀλωάων, κατήριπε, αἰζηῶν, ἐπιβρίσῃ, χειμάῤῥῳ.*

2. Explain the formation of Patronymics.

3. Point out any place in this extract where the Digamma is required.

4. Define the term Rhapsodist, giving also its derivation.

5. Notice any examples of *tmesis* in the above extract.

Translate :—

(B).—EURIPIDES—*Medea*, vv. 1236–1260.

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ. *φίλαι, δέδοκται τοὔργον ὡς τάχιστά μοι*
παῖδας κτανούσῃ τῆσδ' ἀφορμᾶσθαι χθονὸς
καὶ μὴ σχολὴν ἄγουσαν ἐκδοῦναι τέκνα
ἄλλῃ φονεῦσαι δυσμενεστέρᾳ χερί.
πάντως σφ' ἀνάγκη κατθανεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ χρή,
ἡμεῖς κτενοῦμεν, οἵπερ ἐξεφύσαμεν.
ἀλλ' εἶ' ὁπλίζου, καρδία. τί μέλλομεν

τὰ δεινὰ κἀναγκαῖα μὴ πράσσειν κακά;
ἄγ' ὦ τάλαινα χεὶρ ἐμή, λαβὲ ξίφος,
λάβ', ἕρπε πρὸς βαλβῖδα λυπηρὰν βίου, 1245
καὶ μὴ κακισθῇς μηδ' ἀναμνησθῇς τέκνων
ὡς φίλταθ', ὡς ἔτικτες· ἀλλὰ τήνδε γε
λαθοῦ βραχεῖαν ἡμέραν παίδων σέθεν,
κἄπειτα θρήνει· καὶ γὰρ εἰ κτενεῖς σφ' ὅμως
φίλοι τ' ἔφυσαν, δυστυχὴς δ' ἐγὼ γυνή. 1250

ΧΟΡΟΣ. *ἰὼ Γᾶ τε καὶ παμφαὴς* *στρ.*
ἀκτὶς 'Αελίου, κατίδετ' ἴδετε τὰν
ὀλομέναν γυναῖκα, πρὶν φοινίαν
τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρ' αὐτοκτόνον·
σᾶς γὰρ ἀπὸ χρυσέας γονᾶς 1255
ἔβλαστεν, θεῶν δ' αἵματι πίτνειν
φόβος ὑπ' ἀνέρων.
ἀλλά νιν, ὦ φάος διογενές, κάτειρ-
γε κατάπαυσον, ἔξελ' οἴκων φονίαν
τάλαινάν τ' Ἐρινὺν ὑπ' ἀλαστόρων. 1260

1. Point out an inconsistency of construction in the first three lines of this extract.

2. Would the construction in v. 1239 be admissible in Latin? If not, point out the distinction, in such sentences, between the Greek and Latin idioms.

3. Explain the introduction of the particle *μή*, in v. 1243.

4. Derive *ἀφορμᾶσθαι, δυσμενέστερος, ἀλαστωρ, αὐτόκτονος.*

5. What part of the verb is *ἔφυσαν*, v. 1250? and what is the distinction in meaning between the *first* and *second* Aorists of this verb? Mention any other verbs in which the same distinction exists.

6. Define the terms *arsis, thesis,* and *cæsura.* In what part of an Iambic trimeter verse is a cæsura necessary to its harmony?

7. Point out any Doric forms in the choral part of this extract; and state the reason of their introduction.

JOHN RYALL, *Examiner.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—LATIN.

Subject for a Latin Essay :—

DE METRIS TERENTIANIS.

Translate into Latin verse :—

Hark, his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-ey'd Fancy hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.
But ah! 'tis heard no more—
Oh! lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now? though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion,
That the Theban eagle bear,
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air:

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms, as glitter in the muse's ray
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the sun:
Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way
Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above the great.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

Translate in as few words as possible:—

VIRGIL—*Eclogues*, VIII., 52.

Nunc et oves ultro fugiat lupus, aurea durae
Mala ferant quercus, narcisso floreat alnus,
Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae,
Certent et cycnis ululae, sit Tityrus Orpheus,
Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion.
Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite silvae:
Praeceps aërii specula de montis in undas
Deferar; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Desine Maenalios, iam desine, tibia, versus.

Retranslate into Latin hexameters:—

The Golden Age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native bent, did good pursue.
Unforced by punishment, unawed by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.
Needless was written law, where none oppressed;
The law of man was written in his breast.
No suppliant crowds before the judge appeared;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was safe, for conscience was their guard.

Translate into Latin prose:—

Old age is a stage of the human course which every one hopes to reach; it is a period justly entitled to general respect. Even its failings ought to be touched with a gentle hand; for, though in every part of life vexations occur, yet, in former years, either business or pleasure served to obliterate their impression by supplying occupation to the mind. Old age begins its advances by disqualifying men either from relishing the one or from taking an active part in the other; while it withdraws their accustomed supports, it imposes, at the same time, the additional burden of growing infirmities.

FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

1. Notice the peculiarities in the style of Sallust.
2. Describe the situation of Mediolanum, Placentia, Lugdunum, Augusta Trevirorum, and Burdigala. Give the corresponding modern names.
3. Mention the chief events which occurred in the interval between the Second and Third Punic Wars.
4. What is the fundamental rule for the employment of subjunctive tenses?

5. Write out the following sentence with the quantity of each syllable marked :—"Indignum videbatur populum Romanum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri quorum sæpe exercitus fuderit."

Retranslate into Latin :—

I call the gods to witness, and especially those who preside over this temple and inspect the minds of all who administer the public affairs, that I neither do this at the desire of any one, nor to conciliate Pompey's favour, nor to procure from any man's greatness either a support in dangers or assistance in honours : for as to dangers, I shall repel them as a man ought to do, by the protection of my innocence ; and for honours, I shall obtain them, not from any single man, nor from this place, but from my usual laborious course of life, and the continuance of your favour.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND HISTORY.

1. Give the derivation of the following words :—*prowess, puissance, science, constitution, diagnosis, hydropathy.*

2. Analyse this sentence :

Him the Almighty Power
Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.

3. In the following examples point out the subjects and the predicates :

(*a.*) Deer are not wild in this country.
(*b.*) Order is heaven's first law.
(*c.*) To muse o'er flood and fell is not solitude.
(*d.*) Early rising is good for the health.

4. Are there any evidences in the English language itself, showing that the Normans were the conquering race, and the Saxons a subject population?

B. HISTORY.

5. Compare the expulsion of the Pisistratids from Athens, and of the Tarquins from Rome. Give the date of those events.

6. Review the constitution of Solon.

7. What were the principal points in dispute between the Patricians and the Plebeians at Rome?

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST AND SECOND YEAR.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French or German :—

The extensive country of which La Vendée is the centre comprehends a much larger space than properly bears that name, as it includes a considerable portion of the departments of Maine and Loire, of Loire Inférieure, and of Les deux Sèvres, as well as La Vendée proper. The soil

Appendix B. — Examination Papers for Scholarships.

is not fit for the plough, but admirably adapted for the raising of cattle, and lies divided into pastures of small extent, but very rich in produce, which are scattered among groves and forests, so extensive that the whole district is known by the name of the Bocage, or Thicket. The peasants inhabited each his little separate farm, all were easy and independent, and none possessed overgrown wealth. They were little oppressed by the public burdens, having a dispensation from the heaviest, on condition of their maintaining the various cuts and canals by which their country is drained. These canals, joined to the extreme badness of the roads, the intervention of numerous hedges and thickets, and the frequent rains, render La Vendée very inaccessible unless to the natives, who, familiar with these difficulties, are accustomed to bound over the obstacles, by means of a pole or quarter-staff, guarded with iron, which they are wont to carry, and which, in the course of the war, they sometimes used as a formidable weapon.

Sir Walter Scott.

1. How is the adverb *just* followed by a participle rendered in French?
2. State the use of the Imperfect and of the Preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
3. Give examples of conjunctions and verbs which govern the subjunctive mood in French.
4. When is the negative *ne* applied in French without there being a corresponding negative in English? Give examples.
5. When is *that* omitted in English, and expressed in French? Give examples.
6. Characterize the genius of Racine; say which are considered his best plays.
7. Explain the idiom, *I would have you go*, and translate it.
8. What has been the influence of the reign of Francis I. on French literature?
9. Give a short account of Schiller's life, and a sketch of one of his dramatic works.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEAR.

Translate into French or German:—

THE LAST OF THE INCAS.

Pizarro saw that the hour had come. He waved a white scarf in the air, the appointed signal. The fatal gun was fired from the fortress; then, springing into the squares, the Spanish Captain and his followers shouted the old war-cry of "St. Iago, and at them!" It was answered by the battle-cry of every Spaniard in the city, as, rushing from the avenues of the great walls in which they were concealed, they threw themselves into the midst of the Indian crowd. The latter, taken by surprise, stunned by the report of artillery and muskets, the echoes of which reverberated like thunder from the surrounding buildings, and blinded by the smoke, were seized with a panic; they knew not whither to fly . . . . All were trampled down under the fierce charge of the cavalry, who dealt their blows right and left without sparing, while their swords carried dismay into the hearts of the wretched natives, who now, for the first time, saw the horse and his rider in all their terrors . . . .

The fight, or rather massacre, continued hot around the Inca, whose person was the great object of the assault. His faithful nobles, rallying about him, threw themselves in the way of the assailants, and strove, by tearing them from their saddles, or, at least, by offering their own bosoms, to shield their beloved master . . . . The Indian Monarch, stunned and bewildered, saw his faithful subjects falling round him, without hardly comprehending his situation . . . .

The struggle now became fiercer than ever round the royal litter. It reeled more and more, and at length several nobles who supported it having been slain, it was overturned . . . . and the unhappy monarch, strongly secured, was removed to a neighbouring building, where he was carefully guarded.

All attempt at resistance now ceased. Every man thought only of his own safety . . . .—PRESCOTT : *Conquest of Peru.*

1. What is meant by the *three unities* in French tragedies?
2. Which are the fundamental differences between the theatrical school of England, as represented by Shakspeare, and that of France, as represented by Racine and Molière?
3. Who is considered to be the best French memoir writer?
4. What was the state of French literature at the death of Louis XIV.?
5. Name the principal French writers of the 18th century, and their chief works.
6. Give a short account of the life and writings of Lessing, and of his influence on German literature.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

FIRST YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Extract the fourth root of 97·41 to four places of decimals.
2. If a sum of money can be paid in a year by instalments of 1*s.* 6*d.* the first week, 4*s.* 6*d.* the second, 7*s.* 6*d.* the third, and so on; what is the sum, and what will the last payment be?
3. What sum of money will amount to £276 5*s.* in fifteen months at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest?
4. The whole surface of a right cone is three times the area of the base; determine the vertical angle.
5. Find in yards the radius of a circle that shall contain half an acre. Find also the length of a chord which cuts off one-third of the area.
6. Solve the following equations—

$$(a.)\ (a+x)^{\frac{1}{n}}=(x^2+5ax+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2n}}.$$

$$(b.)\ \sqrt{1+x+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x+{}^2}=a.$$

$$(c.)\ x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}=4-x-\frac{1}{x}.$$

7. Solve the equations—

$$(a.)\ \sqrt{4x^2+2x+7}=12x^2+6x-119.$$

$$(b.)\ \frac{1+x^3}{(1+x)^3}=\frac{a}{2}$$

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$x^2-y^2=h$$
$$(x+y+a)^2\times(x-y+a)^2=k.$$

vpendixB.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

9. Define the arithmetic, the geometric, and the harmonic mean of two quantities. Prove that the arithmetic mean of x and y is equal to the square root of the arithmetic mean of the geometric and arithmetic means of x^2 and y^2.

10. Find an expression for the number of combinations of n things taken r together.

11. Prove that the angle formed *within* a circle by two intersecting chords is equal to half the sum of the two intercepted arcs; and the angle formed *without* the circle by two secants is equal to half the difference of the two intercepted arcs.

12. Show how to inscribe a square in a given quadrant of a circle; also in a given segment of a circle.

13. Prove the following theorems—

$$(a.)\ \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A.$$

$$(b.)\ \frac{\sin 2A + \sin 2B}{\cos 2A + \cos 2B} = \tan (A+B).$$

(*c.*) Also express sin A in terms of sin 2A.

14. The difference of the perimeter and the perpendicular of an equilateral triangle is d; find a side.

15. A certain sum of money consists of x pounds, y shillings, and its half consists of y pounds, x shillings; what is the sum?

SECOND YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The radius of a circle is r; find the side of a circumscribed equilateral triangle; also of the inscribed regular octagon.

2. Calculate sin and cos of 18°; also tan 15°.

3. Prove the following formulæ—

$$\cos^2\frac{a-b}{2} - \sin^2\frac{a+b}{2} = \cos a \cos b$$

$$\tan (30^\circ + a) \times \tan (30^\circ - a) = \frac{1 - 4 \sin^2 a}{3 - 4 \sin^2 a}.$$

4. Explain the expressions $\sin^{-1}x$, $\tan^{-1}x$, and express $\tan(\sin^{-1}m + \cos^{-1}n)$ in terms of m and n.

5. Show how the breadth of a river may be ascertained by observations made from the top of a tower the height of which above the level of the river is known.

6. Show that the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

7. Solve the equations—

$$(a.)\ x^2 - 7 = \sqrt{x^2 - 42x + 89}$$

$$(b.)\ x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0,$$

it being given that a root of the last equation is 2.

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} = x$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-y}}$$

9. Find three numbers in geometrical progression whose sum is 14, and the sum of their squares is 84.

10. Prove that the volume of any right cone is equal to the product of its whole surface by one-third of the radius of the inscribed sphere.

11. Find the equation to a straight line passing through a given point (a, b), and making an angle of 30° with the straight line of which the equation is $y=mx+n$.

12. Show that the equation $y^2-4xy+3x^2=0$ represents two straight lines; and find the angle between them.

13. Investigate the equation of a tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2=r^2$.

14. Prove that the straight lines which bisect the angles of a triangle meet in one point.

15. Supposing that impossible roots of an equation, of which the coefficients are real quantities, exist, show that they must enter in pairs of the form $a\pm b\sqrt{-1}$.

THIRD YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. If there be n quantities in continued proportion, prove that the first is to the last as the $(n-1)^{th}$ power of the first is to the $(n-1)^{th}$ power of the second.

2. Show how to solve a cubic equation when it is known that its roots are in arithmetical progression.

3. Show how an algebraic equation may be converted into another of the same degree, wanting the second, or wanting the third term.

4. Show how to calculate logarithms for a given base by means of logarithms constructed for a different base. Deduce also a series, in ascending powers of x, for $\log(1+x)$ in Napier's system.

5. What curve is represented by each of the following equations:

(a). . . $3y^2-4xy+3x^2+y-x=\frac{9}{1}$.
(b). . . $y^2-2xy+x^2-2dy-2dx+d^2=0$.

6. Two tangents to a parabola make angles θ, ϕ with its axis; find the locus of their intersection, supposing $\cot\theta-\cot\phi$, to be invariable.

7. Find the equation of a circle the centre of which is at the point (a, b), and which is touched by the line $y-b=2x-2a+3$.

8. The conic section $y^2=2mx+nx^2$ is intersected by a straight line which cuts from the axes x, y, intercepts equal to α and β; find the length of the chord.

9. Expand $\operatorname{cosec} x-\frac{1}{x}$ in ascending powers of x.

10. Find the value of $\frac{1-6x^2+5x^4}{1-4x^2-5x^4}$, when $x=\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$.

Demonstrate the general rule for finding the limiting value of indeterminate fractions.

11. At what angle does the curve whose equation is $a^2y+x^2y=b^2x$ intercept the axis of x at the origin?

12. Find that point in a parabola at which the curvature is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the greatest curvature.

13. At what angle does the ellipse of which the equation is

$$y^2-4ax+2x^2=0,$$

intersect the parabola of which the equation is

$$y^2=m(a-x)?$$

14. Integrate the following differentials :—

$$\frac{x^3dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \quad \left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}dx, \frac{dx}{1-\tan^2x}.$$

15. Find the values of the definite integrals

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)\ (b^2+x^2)}, \qquad \int_0^{2a} \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{2\ ax-x^2}},$$

16. Determine the cone of least entire surface circumscribing a given sphere. Show that the surface of the cone is twice that of the sphere.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. If a and b be the semi-axes of an ellipse, and θ and ϕ the angles which any two conjugate diameters make with the major axis; prove that $a^2 \tan\theta = b^2 \cot\phi$.

2. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface defined by the equation $(az-cx)^2+(bz-cy)^2=2e(z-c)(az-cx)$, and prove that it always passes through the same fixed point.

3. Of all triangles upon the same base and of a given area, the isosceles has the greatest vertical angle. Prove this.

4. Find the equation of the surface generated by a straight line, which revolves round an axis which it does not meet.

5. What is meant by a ruled surface, and by a developable surface. Find where the surface $(x-a)(y=b)(z-c)$ is developable.

6. A parabola of which the latus rectum is $4m$, is moved between two straight lines at right angles to each other. Determine the locus of its vertex.

7. Integrate the following differentials :—

$$\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)(b^2-x^2)}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (a). \quad \frac{\sin^{-1}xdx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (b).$$

8. Integrate the differential equation—

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}-3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+4y=0,$$

it being given that one root of the equation $h^3-3h^2+4=0$ is -1.

Integrate also the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2bx\frac{dy}{dx}+b^2x^2y=0$.

9. Investigate the condition in order that the equation $Pdx+Qdy+Rdz=0$, may be made integrable by a factor.

10. Integrate the equation—

$$ydx+xdy+\frac{xydz}{(a-z)^2}=0.$$

11. Integrate the partial differential equations—

$$x\frac{dz}{dx}+z\frac{dz}{dy}+y=0 \ . \ . \ . \ (a). \quad 1+\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2+\left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2=m^2 \ . \ . \ . \ (b).$$

Explain generally the theory of the solution of partial differential equations of the first order.

12. Find a spiral the area of which is always equal to that of the triangle contained by the tangent, the sub-tangent, and the radius vector.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—HISTORY.

1. What was the origin of the Feudal System?
2. What was the essential principle of a feudal relation?
3. Review briefly the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
4. What were the political consequences of the Norman Conquest?
5. How far did feudalism in England differ from that of the Continent?
6. Trace the rise and progress of Parliamentary Government in England.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. What are the characteristics of Spenser's poetry?
2. Mention the principal dramas of Marlowe.
3. Compare the dramatic genius of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
4. What are the chief plays of Beaumont and Fletcher? What works were produced by Fletcher after Beaumont's death?
5. Review the dramas of Philip Massinger.
6. Sketch the plot of "Macbeth" or "Hamlet."

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. State the subjects of the first and second books of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
2. Enumerate Shakespeare's minor poems.
3. Characterize the poetry of George Wither, George Herbert, and Sir John Suckling.
4. What is the character of Robert Herrick's poetry?
5. What is the principal performance of Richard Lovelace?
6. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Show by symbols the reactions which take place on heating together sulphur and bichromate of potash.

2. How is chlorate of potash prepared? Give some of its most characteristic properties, and the uses to which it is applied.

3. How are hypochlorous and chlorous acids prepared? Give their composition by weight and by volume, and their properties.

4. In what manner would you convert the sulphate of baryta into the hydrated oxide?

5. Explain the nature and composition of neutral, acid, and basic salts; and give the formula of a salt of each class.

6. How is the equivalent volume of a gas ascertained? Illustrate this in the case of nitrogen, chlorine, and mercury vapour—

	Sp. gr.	Equivalent weight.
Nitrogen . . .	= 0·972	14
Chlorine . . .	= 2·47	35·5
Mercury vapour .	= 7·00	100·0

7. In the regular system, how is the tetrahedron derived? Give the notation of its faces.

8. To what homologous series does butyric acid belong? Give its mode of preparation and its properties.

9. Six grains of an organic substance give on combustion with oxide of copper 8·8 grains of carbonic acid and 4·2 grains of water, and the equivalent of the substance is 200; calculate from these data the percentage of C, H, and O, and ascertain the formula of the substance.

10. Explain the law of isomorphism; illustrate by examples.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE, ENGINEERING, AND AGRICULTURE.

(N.B.—The name and faculty of each student is to be written at the top of each sheet of paper.)

1. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of chlorine.

2. Give the names and the symbols of the oxygen compounds of phosphorus. State the mode of preparation and the properties of hypophosphorous acid.

3. What is the law according to which gases unite? Illustrate this in the case of binoxide of nitrogen and of ammonia.

4. How is hypochlorous acid prepared? Give its composition by weight and by volume, and its most characteristic properties.

5. Give examples of simple and compound salt radicals, and illustrate in symbols their union with sesquioxide of iron.

6. Give the tests for alumina, zinc, and the two oxides of mercury when in solution.

7. How do you detect the presence of potash, soda, and ammonia when they are in the same solution?

8. Describe the preparation and the properties of the compounds of chlorine and mercury.

9. Describe the mode of preparation and the properties of cyanogen, and of its compound with hydrogen.

10. Calculate the amount per cent. of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in an organic substance, 10 grains of which produce by combustion with oxide of copper, 17·42 grains of carbonic acid, and 5·22 grains of water.

J. BLYTH, M.D., *Professor.*

ENGINEERING SPECIAL PRIZE.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of granite; and in what relative proportions do these occur?

2. What is the sequence of the deposits which make up the carboniferous formation in the north of England?

3. What strata afford the earliest evidence of terrestrial vegetation?

4. What minerals are most commonly associated with metallic ores in veins?

5. What features in connexion with aqueous rocks serve as evidence of the *force* of transport?

6. In what formation does the "black band" ironstone occur; and what is the composition of this substance?

7. Where do the Permian rocks exhibit themselves in Ireland; and what are their mineral characters?

8. What is the nature of the ore of copper from which this metal is principally obtained in the United Kingdom?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

THIRD YEAR SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGINEERING.—SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

1. Describe the principal points to be attended to in order to insure accuracy of work in chaining a line; and state what degree of accuracy you would expect in an ordinary survey when the prescribed lines vary in length from fifteen to thirty chains?

2. One chain line intersects another in the middle of a piece of water; how would you find the measurements to their point of intersection?

3. What is necessary in order that the line of collimation of a transit theodolite should be in correct adjustment?

4. What degree of accuracy may be obtained with the prismatic compass; and in what kind of surveying may it be employed?

5. Describe the graduation of the eidograph.

6. Describe the planimeter.

7. What is meant by the reduction of an angle to the centre; and how is this calculation made?

8. From the following barometric observations calculate the difference of level of the two stations—

L.S.	N.S.
B 29·87	B 29·24
AT 52	AT 51
DT 51	DT 50

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Determine the centre of gravity of the solid obtained by cutting a cone from the cylinder of the same base and same altitude.

2. Find the position of equilibrium of an uniform beam, one end of which rests against a vertical plane, and the other on the interior surface of a given hemisphere.

3. A body is projected vertically upward; show how to determine the time at which it reaches a given altitude.

4. Two perfectly elastic spheres, moving in the same straight line, meet each other; determine their motion after impact.

5. A body is projected in vacuo with a given velocity, and at a given inclination to the horizon; show how to determine the point at which it will meet a given plane.

6. A body, whose weight is W and specific gravity S, is made up of two others, whose specific gravities are s and s'; determine the weight of each component.

7. An object is placed at a distance d from a convex reflector whose radius is r; determine the position of the image.

8. The distance of the radiant point from a lens is a mean proportional between the distance of the radiant from its conjugate, and from the principal focus of rays proceeding in an opposite direction. Prove this.

9. Show how to determine the focal length of a lens formed by cementing together concave and convex lenses of given focal lengths.

10. By what observations is it proved that the motion of the earth round the sun is in conformity with Kepler's laws?

11. How is the time of the moon's revolution round the earth computed?

12. On the supposition that the planets move in circular orbits round the sun with uniform angular velocities, show how to determine the elongation of a planet at a given time.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGINEERING.

1. One end of a heavy beam rests on an inclined plane, the other presses against a vertical wall; determine the pressure on each, and the inclination of the beam to the horizon when in equilibrium.

2. A right cylinder stands with its base on a rough inclined plane, the inclination of the plane is gradually increased; determine whether the cylinder will begin to move by sliding or falling over.

3. Prove that the time of falling down the vertical diameter of a circle in a vertical plane is equal to the time of falling down any chord terminating in its lowest point.

4. Prove the following formula for the centrifugal force, viz.:—

$$f=4\frac{\pi^2 r}{T^2}.$$

5. Prove that the periodic time of an inferior planet is given by the formula $P=\frac{T\times E}{T+E}$, T being the time between two inferior conjunctions and E the periodic time of the earth.

6. Prove that the diurnal parallax varies as sine of zenith distance; and from knowing the parallax of a planet, show how to calculate its distance from the earth.

7. Describe briefly some method of determining the specific heat of a solid.

8. Find the distance at which an object must be placed from a convex lens in order that the image should be equal to the object.

9. By what experiments is it proved that the earth can induce magnetism in iron?

10. Describe Stathans' fusee.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. In a system acted on by gravity, prove that when equilibrium subsists the centre of gravity is either at its highest or lowest positions, the former corresponding to unstable, the latter to stable equilibrium.

2. Find the position and nature of the equilibrium of a cube which rests between two inclined planes, the edges in contact with the planes being parallel to the line of their intersection.

3. A heavy string hangs between two fixed points; prove that the curve which it forms is given by the following equation—

$$\tau\frac{dy}{dx}=g\int^{s} m\,ds.$$

4. Prove that when a body is acted on by a central force varying as any function of the distance—

   a. That it moves in a plane curve.
   b. That the radius vector describes equal areas in equal portions of time.

5. A particle slides down a plane of given length, inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, and is reflected by the horizontal plane; determine the value of θ, that the range on the horizontal plane may be a maximum, the particle being perfectly elastic.

6. A particle starts from rest at any point of the convex circumference of a vertical circle; find the point at which it will leave the circumference.

7. Find where a planet appears stationary.

8. How is the observed distance of the moon and a fixed star cleared from the effects of parallax and refraction?

9. Give an outline of Faraday's theory of electrical induction.

10. Explain the formation of the spectra observed when a pencil of white ight passes through a transparent body whose surface is striated.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.—REAL PROPERTY LAW.

1. What does the ownership of land in fee-simple include; and explain the legal application of the maxim—"Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum."

2. What is a tenant *pour autre vie?*

3. What are emblements?

4. Explain the term subinfeudation.

5. If the protector of a settlement should refuse his consent to a disentailing deed, what is its effect if executed by the tenant in tail without such consent?

6. How does a remainder differ from a reversion; and what different estates may there be in a remainder?

7. Explain how the Statute of Uses operated to give validity to the conveyance known as one by way of "lease and release."

8. Give an outline of the law from time to time allowing and regulating the devise of freehold lands; and state by what a will may be revoked.

9. How many kinds are there of hereditaments purely incorporeal, and what kind always require a deed for their transfer?

10. For what period is a title usually investigated, and for what reason? Is there any and what peculiarity in the title to an advowson which may require a longer period?

11. What forms are requisite to give validity to deeds executed by married women; and where should a search for any such deeds be directed?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—EQUITY.

1. Describe the mode of procedure in the Court of Equity in Chancery. How is a suit commenced there?

2. Distinguish between the donor, donee, and objects of a power.

3. What was an illusory appointment? How long is such an appointment valid in equity as well as at law?

4. What is the effect of an appointment by a father in favour of a child where the father has stipulated for an indirect benefit to himself for making the appointment?

5. Describe the doctrines of "conversion" and "election in equity."

6. What is meant by a marshalling of assets?

7. What is necessary to be done by a tenant against whom a judgment in ejectment for non-payment of rent has been obtained, to entitle him to redeem his interest?

8. What is the effect of the maxim that equity follows law?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. If a chattel property be granted to A and the heirs of his body, what estate therein has A? and explain the principle of law which regulates his estates.

2. Has the rule against perpetuities any and what application to per-

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

sonal estate? By what Act of Parliament was it first extended to personal income?

3. Is there any exception to the *jus accrescendi* in reference to any class of personal property held in common?

4. What persons are liable to become bankrupts; and what acts are regarded as acts of bankruptcy?

5. When a personal annuity is granted to a man and the heirs of his body, and he dies without ever having had issue, what becomes of the annuity?

6. If two persons make a discovery simultaneously, who is entitled to the privilege conferred by a patent?

7. What different remedies are there for an infringement of copyright?

8. Into how many shares is the property in every British ship divided; and how many persons may be at one time registered as joint owners?

9. What is the liability of a borrower on the security of a respondentia bond?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.—SMITH'S LEADING CASES AND NOTES.

[N.B.—The answers to the following questions should refer to the case on the authority of which they are given.]

1. If an assignment of goods be made to secure the payment of money at a future day, with a proviso that the debtor shall remain in possession of the goods until he shall make default in payment, is such possession of the debtor "per se" a badge of fraud rendering the assignment void as against other creditors? What formalities does a recent statute prescribe to give effect to such an assignment?

2. To what right is the finder of lost goods entitled over them in the absence of the true owner?

3. What is a simple bailment? Give an instance of one.

4. Upon what principle are contemporaneous entries by a deceased shopman or servant in the master's books, in the ordinary course of business, stating the delivery of goods to a customer, evidence of such delivery?

5. What are the requisites of a covenant to make it "run with the land?"

6. Mention a case, in which an agent, contracting as such, may render himself personally liable for the due performance of the contract; and one in which the principal and agent may be equally responsible.

7. In order to entitle a party to recover the amount of his claim upon the execution of an entire contract, what must he prove?

8. What is requisite to render an assignment operating in restraint of trade valid?

9. Absence from the realm for seven years, without having been heard of, rebuts the legal presumption of life. Is it any evidence of the time of the death of the party not heard of?

LAW SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.—EQUITY.

1. State the principal differences between the means by which Courts of Equity and Courts of Common Law, respectively, exercise their jurisdiction.

2. In what respects does an equitable estate in fee simple differ from a legal estate in fee simple?

3. A B bequeaths £5,000 to C D and E F upon trust, to invest in their own names, and to pay the interest to G H for his life, and upon his decease to transfer the principal fund to I K absolutely. During the

life of G H, I K sold his vested but expectant legacy to L M, and subsequently made a fraudulent sale of it to N O. Are there any and what means by which L M or N O can secure priority against the other?

4. What kind of waste will a Court of Equity restrain a tenant for life, without impeachment of waste, from committing?

5. How does a person become a ward in Chancery?

6. A B wrote a letter to his daughter, promising to transfer on demand £1,000 Government stock from his name into hers. The daughter afterwards showed the letter to C D, and married him. A B, the father, was not aware of her intention to marry. He refused to transfer the stock. C D filed a cause petition against him. To what decree was he entitled?

7. Under what circumstances do Courts of Equity consider "time as of the essence of a contract?"

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Mention the parts which must be removed, in succession, in order to expose the recti and obliqui capitis muscles; describe these muscles; and state the contents of the space included between them.
2. Describe accurately the several relations of the arch of the aorta.
3. Describe the levator palpebræ superioris and the tensor tarsi muscles.
4. Describe the maxillo-pharyngeal space; also the ligaments and synovial apparatus of the temporo-maxillary articulation.
5. Describe the course and relations of the internal carotid artery.
6. Describe the connexions of the prostate gland and the prostatic portion of the urethra.
7. Describe the tunica vaginalis, the tunica albuginea, and the tubuli testis.
8. Describe the cutaneous nerves of the leg.
9. Describe the constrictor pharyngis medius, the hyo-glossus, and stylo-glossus muscles.
10. Describe the origin, course, relations, and surgical anatomy of the internal epigastric artery.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the origin and relations of the arteria innominata.
2. Describe the cutaneous nerves of the arm.
3. State the attachments of the scaleni muscles.
4. Describe the origins and insertions of the quadrati lumborum muscles.
5. Describe the common iliac arteries and veins.
6. Mention the connexions and relations of the triangular ligament of the urethra.
7. Describe the course and relations of the internal pudic artery, and name the branches.
8. How do you distinguish the twelfth dorsal vertebra?
9. Describe the origins and insertions of the three peronei muscles.
10. State the connexions of the annular ligaments at the ankle.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe simple mucous membrane; also the different forms of epithelium; and state in what passages ciliated epithelium is to be found.
2. How is albumen held in a state of complete solution in the liquor sanguinis?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

3. Describe a Paccinian body.

4. Describe the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.

5. Explain the nature of a nervous ganglion.

6. Describe a nervous plexus.

7. Describe the superior and inferior laryngeal nerves and state the experiments of Professor Reid, in order to determine their functions.

8. State the characters by which the blood corpuscles of mammals birds, fishes, and reptiles may be distinguished.

9. The renal circulation is said to resemble the portal; in what respects is the analogy incomplete?

10. Describe the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What are the views of Mulder with respect to protein and its so-called compounds?

2. Describe minutely the structure of the teeth.

3. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach and the peptic glands.

4. Describe the course of the blood through the system.

5. Describe the structure of the veins.

6. Describe the arterial pulse; state its cause and the influence of posture; mention its frequency at different periods of life.

7. What are the constituents of the blood?

8. Describe the microscopic features of muscular fibre.

9. Make a classification of joints, and give an example of each form of articulation.

10. Describe the connexions, structure, and office of the diaphragm.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.—BOTANY.

1. What is meant by an 'apocarpous,' and what by a 'syncarpous' ovary? Give examples.

2. Explain precisely the terms 'indefinite,' 'tetradynamous,' 'isomerous,' and 'syngenesious,' as applied to stamens.

3. Describe the inflorescence of the common Duckweed.

4. Describe the parts which represent calyx and corolla in the flower of *Aconitum napellus.*

5. How does the 'spore' of a Fern differ in its ulterior development from the seed of a Phænogamous plant?

ZOOLOGY.

1–2. Name the classes and orders of Cephalophorous *Mollusca.* State which of these are monœcious and which diœcious.

3. How is the process of nutrition effected in sponges?

4. Give the dental formula of the horse.

5. What characters distinguish *Arachnida* from *Crustacea?*

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—THERAPEUTICS.

1. Compare the different preparations of iron as to relative therapeutical applications and practical value.

2. Describe the different classes of stimulants; and explain the therapeutical uses of each class.

3. Explain the action of diuretics in general, and state the affections to which they are applicable.

4. What is the therapeutical value of arsenic as compared to quinine in intermittent diseases?

5. Compare opium and morphia as to their indications and therapeutical uses.

6. State the arguments in favour of and against Hannon's views as to the therapeutical action of iron.

7. Give the classification, physiological action, and therapeutical applications of emmenagogues.

8. Compare the action of chloroform with that of ether.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.—MATERIA MEDICA.

1. SULPHUR.—Its origin, varieties, and preparations; physiological action, therapeutical applications; doses, and modes of administration.

2. ACETATE OF LEAD.—Physical and chemical properties; chemical characteristics; action; uses; dose, and mode of administration.

3. THORN APPLE.—Latin name; plant furnishing; natural family; constituents, active principle, and its characteristics; action; uses; dose; mode of administration.

4. ARSENIC.—Forms used in medicine; mode of detecting; comparison of different preparations as to action and uses; doses, and modes of administration.

5. Give an outline of the different pharmaceutical operations to which the articles of the Materia Medica are subjected.

6. PEPSINE.—Its nature; mode of preparation; action; therapeutical uses; substance with which advantageously combined; preparations and doses.

7. ETHER.—Theory of etherification; adulterations of, and their tests; action; therapeutical applications; dose, and mode of administration.

8. COD LIVER OIL.—Varieties, and mode of obtaining each; constituents; active principle; physiological action; uses; dose; correctives, and best mode of administration.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—PATHOLOGY.

1. What are the organic changes and other causes which give rise to epilepsy?

2. What is the state of the brain in delirium tremens?

3. What organ is affected in chorea?

4. What effect has adherent pericardium on the size of the heart?

5. With what form of heart disease is general anasarca usually associated?

6. How is the liver affected by heart disease and by disease of the lung?

7. Describe the state of the intestines in typhoid fever, and say what part is most affected.

8. Give the names and description of the several worms found in the human intestines.

9. Describe the appearance of a lung in the various stages of pneumonia.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

10. State the part of the intestines affected in dysentery, and give a description of the morbid changes which take place in this disease, and also in ileus.

11. What difference is found in the appearance of the fluid in acute and chronic hydrocephalus?

12. State the causes of albuminuria.

DENIS O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.—PHYSICS.

1. State the conditions which must be satisfied by a good balance.
2. What is meant by the dynamical measure of a force?
3. State the rules for determining the velocity which a heavy body acquires in falling during a given time.
4. Explain the method of determining the specific gravity—
    1. Of a solid heavier than water.
    2. Of a solid lighter than water.
    3. Of a solid soluble in water.
5. Describe Dumas' method of determining the density of vapours.
6. Enumerate the several sources of heat, illustrating each by an example.
7. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through a compound microscope.
8. How did Newton prove that the colours of the spectrum are simple and unequally refrangible?
9. What is the difference between a magnet and a magnetic substance?
10. Describe some simple experiments for showing the mutual action of magnets and currents.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

APPENDIX C

SELECTION of EXAMINATION PAPERS for SESSIONAL HONORS and PROMOTION.

JUNIOR CLASS.—GREEK.

Translate :—

XENOPHON—*Cyropaedia*, Book I., c. vi., 22.

λέγεις σύ, ἔφη, ὦ πάτερ, εἰς τὸ πειθομένους ἔχειν οὐδὲν εἶναι ἀνυσιμώτερον τοῦ φρονιμώτερον δοκεῖν εἶναι τῶν ἀρχομένων. λέγω γὰρ οὖν, ἔφη. καὶ πῶς δή τις ἄν, ὦ πάτερ, τοιαύτην δόξαν τάχιστα περὶ αὑτοῦ παρασχέσθαι ἂν δύναιτο; οὐκ ἔστιν, ἔφη, ὦ παῖ συντομωτέρα ὁδὸς περὶ ὧν βούλει δοκεῖν φρόνιμος εἶναι ἢ τὸ γενέσθαι περὶ τούτων φρόνιμον. καθ' ἓν δε ἕκαστον σκοπῶν γνώσει ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω. ἢν γὰρ βούλῃ μὴ ὢν ἀγαθὸς γεωργὸς δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀγαθός, ἢ ἱππεὺς ἢ ἰατρὸς ἢ αὐλητὴς ἢ ἄλλ' ὁτιοῦν, ἐννόει πόσα σε δέοι ἂν μηχανᾶσθαι τοῦ δοκεῖν ἕνεκα. καὶ εἰ δὴ πείσαις ἐπαινεῖν τέ σε πολλούς, ὅπως δόξαν λάβοις, καὶ κατασκευὰς καλὰς ἐφ' ἑκάστῳ αὐτῶν κτήσαιο, ἄρτι τε ἐξηπατηκὼς εἴης ἂν, καὶ ὀλίγῳ ὕστερον, ὅπου πεῖραν δοίης, ἐξεληλεγμένος ἂν προσέτι καὶ ἀλαζὼν φαίνοιο.

1. Parse fully:—*παρασχέσθαι, γνώσῃ, βούλῃ, ὁτιοῦν, ἐννόει, πείσαις, κτήσαιο, ἐξηπατηκώς, δοίης, ἐξεληλεγμένος, φαίνοιο.*

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

2. Explain the use of the *article* wherever it occurs in the above extract.

3. Derive the following words:—*ἀνύσιμος, δόξα, σύντομος, γεωργός. ἰατρός, αὐλητής, κατασκευή, ἀλαζών.*

Translate into Greek:—

(*a*). The men of old were wiser than those of the present day.

(*b*). The king of the Scythians became a slave.

(*c*). The son of Sophroniscus was vexed at the wickedness of those who transacted the affairs of the state.

(*d*). A certain man was pursuing his brother's slave, and he fled for refuge into a friend's house.

(*e*). The same men were pursuing the king himself at full speed.

(*f*). Let us avoid the madness of injuring those who have benefited the state.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Retranslate into Greek prose :—

Ac facta quidem virorum hic sitorum et reliquorum qui pro civitate mortem occubuerunt multa jam dicta sunt præclara, longe vero plura et præstantiora adhuc relinquuntur ; multi enim dies et noctes non sufficerent si quis omnia vellet oratione persequi. Hæc igitur memoria complectentem oportet quemque horum natos adhortari, ut, tanquam in bello, ordinem ne deserant majorum neque retro cedant succumbentes ignaviæ. Ego vero ipse, o filii virorum bonorum, et nunc vos adhortor et in posterum, ubicunque aliquem de vobis convenero, et admonebo et excitabo ut studeat quam optimus esse; in præsentia vero par est me dicere quæ patres nôbis mandarunt ut renuntiaremus posteris, si quid sibi accidisset, quum periculum ingressuri essent. Dicam igitur vobis quæ ex ipsis audivi et quæ nunc libenter vobis dicerent si facultatem possent arripere.

PLATO—*Menexenus.*

Into Greek Iambics :—

Within the navel of this hideous wood
Immured in cypress shades a sorcerer dwells,
Of Bacchus and of Circe born,—great Comus,
Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries ;
And here to every thirsty wanderer
By sly enticement gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs* mixed, whose pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him who drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding Reason's mintage
Character'd in the face.

Milton's Comus.

N.B.—The Greek to be accentuated.

GREEK HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND ANTIQUITIES.

1. Describe the chief features of the constitution as established by Solon, with the changes introduced by Cleisthenes.

2. State the main differences between the Greek, Roman, and modern systems of colonization.

---

* *i.e.*, Incantations.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

3. Give some account of the early Greek colonies in Sicily and Italy, and mention the places from which they derived their origin.

4. From what cause does the abolition of the monarchical form of government in Greece appear to have arisen, and through what phases did the sovereign authority pass? Illustrate by examples.

5. Investigate a method for converting dates B.C. into Olympiads, and *vice versa*, exemplifying the rule by giving the dates (1) of the institution of the annual Archons, and (2) of the usurpation of Pisistratus, according to each mode of reckoning.

6. State what you think to be the essential difference between Epic and Lyric poetry; and give some account of the following Lyric poets:—Archilochus, Stesichorus, Alcæus, Sappho.

7. Give a sketch of Greek philosophy before the time of Socrates, with the names of the founders, and the distinctive tenets of the different schools; supplying dates.

8. What are the oldest specimens extant of the architectural works of the Greeks? Describe that known as the Treasury of Atreus, and explain the principle of its construction.

9. Describe the construction of a Greek temple, explaining the following terms:—*πρόναος, ναός, ὀπισθόδομος, ἐπιστύλιον, ζώφορος, κόρωνις.*

THIRD YEAR'S ARTS.

Translate, with brief notes:—

(A).—HOMER—*Odyssey*, XV., vv. 220–255.

ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο,
αἶψα δ' ἄρ' εἴσβαινον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῗσι καθῖζον.
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν τὰ πονεῖτο καὶ εὔχετο, θῦε δ' Ἀθήνῃ
νηῒ πάρα πρύμνῃ· σχεδόθεν δέ οἱ ἤλυθεν ἀνήρ
τηλεδαπός, φεύγων ἐξ Ἄργεος ἄνδρα κατακτάς,
μάντις· ἀτὰρ γενεήν γε Μελάμποδος ἔκγονος ἦεν,
ὃς πρὶν μέν ποτ' ἔναιε Πύλῳ ἔνι, μητέρι μήλων,
ἀφνειὸς Πυλίοισι μέγ' ἔξοχα δώματα ναίων.
δὴ τότε γ' ἄλλων δῆμον ἀφίκετο, πατρίδα φεύγων
Νηλέα τε μεγάθυμον, ἀγαυότατον ζωόντων,
ὅς οἱ χρήματα πολλὰ τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν
εἶχε βίῃ. ὁ δὲ τέως μὲν ἐνὶ μεγάροις Φυλάκοιο
δεσμῷ ἐν ἀργαλέῳ δέδετο, κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
εἵνεκα Νηλῆος κούρης ἄτης τε βαρείης,
τήν οἱ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ δασπλῆτις ἐρινύς.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἔκφυγε κῆρα, καὶ ἤλασε βοῦς ἐριμύκους
ἐς Πύλον ἐκ Φυλάκης, καὶ ἐτίσατο ἔργον ἀεικές
ἀντίθεον Νηλῆα, κασιγνήτῳ δὲ γυναῖκα
ἠγάγετο πρὸς δώμαθ'. ὁ δ' ἄλλων ἵκετο δῆμον,
Ἄργος ἐς ἱππόβοτον· τόθι γάρ νύ οἱ αἴσιμον ἦεν
ναιέμεναι πολλοῖσιν ἀνάσσοντ' Ἀργείοισιν.
ἔνθα δ' ἔγημε γυναῖκα καὶ ὑψερεφὲς θέτο δῶμα
γείνατο δ' Ἀντιφάτην καὶ Μάντιον, υἷε κραταιώ.
Ἀντιφάτης μὲν ἔτικτεν Ὀϊκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
αὐτὰρ Ὀϊκλείης λαοσσόον Ἀμφιάραον,

ὃν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεύς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ 'Απόλλων
παντοίην φιλότητ'· οὐδ' ἵκετο γήραος οὐδόν,
ἀλλ' ὄλετ' ἐν Θήβῃσι γυναίων εἵνεκα δώρων.
τοῦ δ' υἱεῖς ἐγένοντ' 'Αλκμαίων 'Αμφίλοχός τε.
Μάντιος αὖ τέκετο Πολυφείδεά τε Κλεῖτόν τε·
ἀλλ' ἤτοι Κλεῖτον χρυσόθρονος ἥρπασεν ἠώς
κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἷο, ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι μετείη·
αὐτὰρ ὑπέρθυμον Πολυφείδεα μάντιν 'Απόλλων
θῆκε βροτῶν ὄχ' ἄριστον, ἐπεὶ θάνεν 'Αμφιάραος·
ὅς ῥ' 'Υπερησίηνδ' ἀπενάσσατο πατρὶ χολωθείς,
ἔνθ' ὅ γε ναιετάων μαντεύετο πᾶσι βροτοῖσιν.

(B).—SOPHOCLES—*Œdipus Rex*, vv. 836–881.

εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
μοῖρα τὰν εὔσεπτον ἁγνείαν λογων
ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν
δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὄλυμπος
πατὴρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν
θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέρων
ἔτικτεν, οὐδὲ μήποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει·
μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεὸς, οὐδὲ γηράσκει.
ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον·
ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῇ μάταν,
ἃ μὴ 'πίκαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντα,
ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβᾶσ'
ἀπότομον ὤρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
ἔνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ
χρῆται.   τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον
πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λῦσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι,
τὸν ἐγὼ οὐ λήξω ποτὲ προστάταν ἴσχων.
εἰ δέ τις ὑπέροπτα χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται,
Δίκας ἀφόβητος, οὐδὲ δαιμόνων ἕδη σέβων,
κακά νιν ἕλοιτο μοῖρα,
δυσπότμου χάριν χλιδᾶς,
εἰ μὴ τὸ κέρδος κερδανεῖ δικαίως
καὶ τῶν ἀσέπτων ἕρξεται,
ἢ τῶν ἀθίκτων ἕξεται ματάζων.
τίς ἔτι πότ' ἐν τοῖσδ' ἀνὴρ θυμοῦ βέλη
εὔξεται ψυχᾶς ἀμύνειν;
εἰ γὰρ αἱ τοιαίδε πράξεις τίμιαι,
τί δεῖ με χορεύειν;
οὐκέτι τὸν ἄθικτον εἶμι γᾶς ἐπ' ὀμφαλὸν σέβων,
οὐδ' ἐς τὸν 'Αβαῖσι ναὸν, οὐδὲ τὰν 'Ολυμπίαν,
εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα,
πᾶσιν ἁρμόσει βροτοῖς.
ἀλλ', ὦ κρατύνων, εἴπερ ὄρθ' ἀκούεις,

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

Ζεῦ, πάντ' ἀνάσσων, μὴ λάθοι
σὲ τάν τε σὰν ἀθάνατον, αἰὲν ἀρχάν.
φθίνοντα γὰρ Πυθόχρηστα Λαΐου
θέσφατ' ἐξαιροῦσιν ἤδη,
κοὐδαμοῦ τιμαῖς Ἀπόλλων ἐμφανής·
ἔῤῥει δὲ τὰ θεῖα.

(C).—Thucydides, Book II., c. 76.

οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνείλλοντες ἐσέβαλλον ἐς τὸ διῃρημένον, ὅπως μὴ διαχεόμενον, ὥσπερ ἡ γῆ, φοροῖτο. οἱ δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποκληόμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον, ὑπόνομον δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὀρύξαντες καὶ ξυντεκμηράμενοι ὑπὸ τὸ χῶμα ὑφεῖλκον αὖθις παρὰ σφᾶς τὸν χοῦν· καὶ ἐλάνθανον ἐπὶ πολὺ τοὺς ἔξω, ὥστ' ἐπιβάλλοντας ἧσσον ἀνύτειν, ὑπαγομένου αὐτοῖς κάτωθεν τοῦ χώματος καὶ ἱζάνοντος ἀεὶ ἐπὶ τό κενούμενον. δεδιότες δὲ μὴ οὐδ' οὕτω δύνωνται ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλοὺς ἀντέχειν, προσεπεξεῦρον τάδε· τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα ἐπαύσαντο ἐργαζόμενοι τὸ κατὰ τὸ χῶμα, ἔνθεν δὲ καὶ ἔνθεν αὐτοῦ ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς μηνοειδὲς ἐς τὴν πόλιν προσῳκοδόμουν, ὅπως εἰ τὸ μέγα τεῖχος ἁλίσκοιτο, τοῦτ' ἀντέχοι, καὶ δέοι τοὺς ἐναντίους αὖθις πρὸς αὐτὸ χοῦν, καὶ προχωροῦντας εἴσω διπλάσιόν τε πόνον ἔχειν καὶ ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῇ χώσει καὶ μηχανὰς προσῆγον τῇ πόλει οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι μίαν μὲν ἣ τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, κατὰ τὸ χῶμα προσαχθεῖσα, ἐπὶ μέγα τε κατέσεισε καὶ τοὺς Πλαταιέας ἐφόβησεν, ἄλλας δὲ ἄλλῃ τοῦ τείχους, ἃς βρόχους τε περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καὶ δοκοὺς μεγάλας ἀρτήσαντες ἁλύσεσι μακραῖς σιδηραῖς ἀπὸ τῆς τομῆς ἑκατέρωθεν, ἀπὸ κεραιῶν δύο ἐπικεκλιμένων καὶ ὑπετρεινουσῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τείχους ἀνελκύσαντες ἐγκαρσίας, ὁπότε προσπεσεῖσθαί πῃ μέλλοι ἡ μηχανή, ἀφίεσαν τὴν δοκὸν χαλαραῖς ταῖς ἁλύσεσι καὶ οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες· ἡ δὲ ῥύμη ἐμπίπτουσα ἀπεκαύλιζε τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς.

Translate :—

Euripides—*Ion*, vv. 464–508.

σε τὰν ὠδίνων λοχιᾶν *στρ.*
ἀνειλείθυιαν, ἐμὰν
Ἀθάναν ἱκετεύω,
Προμηθεῖ Τιτᾶνι λοχευ-
θεῖσαν κατ' ἀκροτάτας
κορυφᾶς Διός, ὦ πότνα Νίκα,
μόλε Πύθιον οἶκον,
Οὐλύμπου χρυσέων θαλάμων
πταμένα πρὸς ἀγυιάς,
Φοιβήιος ἔνθα γᾶς
μεσσόμφαλος ἑστία
παρὰ χορευομένῳ τρίποδι
μαντεύματα κραίνει,
σὺ καὶ παῖς ἁ Λατογενής,
δύο θεαὶ δύο παρθένοι,

κασίγνηται σεμναὶ τοῦ Φοίβου.
ἱκετεύσατε δ', ὦ κόραι,
τὸ παλαιὸν Ἐρεχθέως
γένος εὐτεκνίας χρονίου καθαροῖς
μαντεύμασι κῦρσαι.
ὑπερβαλλούσας γὰρ ἔχει *ἀντ.*
θνατοῖς εὐδαιμονίας
ἀκίνητον ἀφορμάν,
τέκνων οἷς ἂν καρποτρόφοι
λάμπωσιν ἐν θαλάμοις
πατρίοισι νεάνιδες ἧβαι,
διαδέκτορα πλοῦτον
ὡς ἕξοντες ἐκ πατέρων
ἑτέροις ἐπὶ τέκνοις.
ἀλκά τε γὰρ ἐν κακοῖς
σύν τ' εὐτυχίαις φίλον,
δορί τε γᾷ πατρίᾳ φέρει
σωτήριον ἀλκάν.
ἐμοὶ μὲν πλούτου τε πάρος
βασιλικῶν θαλάμων τ' εἶεν
τροφαὶ κήδειοι κεδνῶν τέκνων.
τὸν ἄπαιδα δ' ἀποστυγῶ
βίον, ᾧ τε δοκεῖ ψέγω·
μετὰ δὲ κτεάνων μετρίων βιοτᾶς
εὔπαιδος ἐχοίμαν.
ὦ Πᾶνος θακήματα, καὶ
παραυλίζουσα πέτρα
μυχώδεσι Μακραῖς,
ἵνα χοροὺς στείβουσι ποδοῖν
Ἀγραύλου κόραι τρίγονοι
στάδια χλοερὰ πρὸ Παλλάδος
ναῶν, συρίγγων
ὑπ' αἰόλας ἰαχᾶς
ὕμνων, ὅταν αὐλίοις
συρίζῃς, ὦ Πάν,
τοῖσι σοῖς ἐν ἄντροις,
ἵνα τεκοῦσά τις
παρθένος, ὦ μελέα, βρέφος
Φοίβῳ, πτανοῖς ἐξώρισε θοίναν,
θηρσί τε φοινίαν δαῖτα, πικρῶν γάμων
ὕβριν. οὔτ' ἐπὶ κερκίσιν οὔτε λόγοις
φάτιν ἄιον εὐτυχίας μετέχειν
θεόθεν τέκνα θνατοῖς.

1. Comment on the expressions:—(*a*) *Προμηθεῖ Τιτᾶνι λοχευθεῖσαν.* (*b*) *μεσσόμφαλος ἑστία.* (*c*) *Νίκα.* (*d*) *Πᾶνος θακήματα.* (*e*) *παραυλίζουσα πέτρα μυχώδεσι Μακραῖς.* (*f*) *Ἀγραύλου κόραι τρίγονοι.*

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

2. Give the *ordo verborum*, and the literal construction of the sentence beginning ὑπερβαλλούσας γὰρ ἔχει, κ. τ. λ.

3. Explain the construction of ἕξοντες, v. 491, and supply the ellipsis in ἀλκά τε γὰρ ἐν κακοῖς κ. τ. λ.

4. ὕμνων, v. 500, causes a difficulty in the construction. Can you suggest an emendation of the reading?

5. Point out the zeugma in the concluding sentence of the extract.

Translate :—

HOMER—*Iliad.*

Book I. :—

39. εἰ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα.
78. ἦ γὰρ ὀΐομαι ἄνδρα χολώσεμεν, ὃς μέγα πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατέει, καί οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαῖοι.
170. οὐδέ σ' ὀΐω
ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.
283. λίσσομ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ μεθέμεν χόλον.
362. τέκνον, τί κλαίεις ; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος ;
464. αὐτὰρ ἐπει κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη, και σπλάγχνα πάσαντο.
566. μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
ασσον ἰόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

Book II. :—

56. κλῦτε, φίλοι, θεῖος μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν Ὄνειρος.
116. οὕτω που Διῒ μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι.
204. εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἷς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἠδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλεύῃ.
290. ἀλληλοῖσιν ὀδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.

1. Discuss the etymology and meaning of each of the following words:—οὐλοχύται, φολκός, φοξός, διάκτορος, ἐχεπευκής, ἐπιτηδές, θεοπρόπιων, ἴκμενος.

2. Explain the following grammatical forms :—ἀπούρας, ἀπεβήσετο, ἔοργε, ἐφείω, τέτρηχα.

3. Point out any apparent inaccuracies in the metre of the following verses, and suggest emendations :—

α. παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἥγ' ἀνεδύσατο κῦμα θαλάσσης.
β. εἰς ἅλα ἆλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου.
γ. οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τόνγ' εἴσεται, οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων.

4. Give the Homeric declensions of σύ and οὗ; and the principal Homeric forms of εἰμί and εἶμι.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate into Latin lyrics :—

Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild ;
Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields,
Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smiled,
And still his honied wealth Hymettus yields:

There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress builds,
  The free-born wanderer of thy mountain air;
Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
  Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glare;
Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still is fair.

Lucretius I., 636.

Translate:—

Quapropter qui materiem rerum esse putarunt
Ignem atque ex igni summam consistere solo,
Magno opere a vera lapsi ratione videntur.
Heraclitus init quorum dux proelia primus,
Clarus ob obscuram linguam magis inter inanis,
Quamde gravis inter Graios, qui vera requirunt:
Omnia enim stolidi magis admirantur amantque,
Inversis quae sub verbis latitantia cernunt,
Veraque constituunt quae belle tangere possunt
Auris et lepido quae sunt fucata sonore.
Nam cur tam variae res possent esse, requiro,
Ex uno si sunt igni puroque creatae?
Nil prodesset enim calidum denserier ignem
Nec rarefieri, si partes ignis eandem
Naturam quam totus habet super ignis haberent.
Acrior ardor enim conductis partibus esset,
Languidior porro disiectis disque supatis:
Amplius hoc fieri nil est quod posse rearis
Talibus in causis, nedum variantia rerum
Tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse.

Cicero—*ad Atticum*, Book I., Epistle 12.

Translate:—

Τεῦκρις illa lentum sane negotium, neque Cornelius ad Terentiam postea rediit: opinor, ad Considium, Axium, Selicium confugiendum est: nam a Caecilio propinqui minore centesimis numum movere non possunt. Sed, ut ad prima illa redeam, nihil ego illa impudentius, astutius, lentius vidi: "Libertum mitto: Tito Mandavi:" *σκήψεις* atque *ἀναβολαί*. Sed nescio an *ταὐτοματον ἡμῶν*. nam mihi Pompeiani *πρόδομοι* nunciant aperte Pompeium acturum Antonio succedi oportere, eodemque tempore aget praetor ad populum. Res eius modi est, ut ego nec per bonorum nec popularem existimationem honeste possim hominem defendere, nec mihi libeat, quod vel maximum est. Etenim accidit hoc, quod totum cuius modi sit mando tibi ut perspicias. Libertum ego habeo, sane nequam hominem, Hilarum dico, ratiocinatorem et clientem tuum. De eo mihi Valerius interpres nunciat Chiliusque se audisse scribit haec: esse hominem cum Antonio: Antonium porro in cogendis pecuniis dictitare partem mihi quaeri et a me custodem communis quaestus libertum esse missum.

1. In what terms does Cicero characterize the poems of Lucretius?
2. Give an account of the philosophical tenets of Anaxagoras and Empedocles.
3. Compare the letters of Cicero with those of the younger Pliny.
4. Notice the peculiarities of the epistolary style in Latin.
5. How did the Romans reckon the interest of money?

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

Translate into Latin :—

Atticus, one of the best men of ancient Rome, was a very remarkable instance of what I am here speaking. This extraordinary person, amidst the civil wars of his country, when he saw the designs of all parties equally tended to the subversion of liberty, by constantly preserving the esteem and affection of both the competitors, found means to serve his friends on either side: and while he sent money to young Marius, whose father was declared an enemy to the Commonwealth, he was himself one of Sylla's chief favourites, and always near that general. During the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he still maintained the same conduct.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

TACITUS—*Annals*, Book II., c. 13.

Translate :—

Nocte coepta egressus augurali per occulta et vigilibus ignara, comite uno, contectus humeros ferina pelle, adit castrorum vias, adsistit tabernaculis, fruiturque fama sui, cum hic nobilitatem ducis, decorem alius, plurimi patientiam, comitatem, per seria per iocos eundem animum laudibus ferrent, reddendamque gratiam in acie faterentur, simul perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos. Inter quae unus hostium, Latinae linguae sciens, acto ad vallum equo, voce magna coniuges et agros et stipendii in dies, donec bellaretur, sestertios centenos, si quis transfugisset, Arminii nomine pollicetur. Incendit ea contumelia legionum iras: veniret dies, daretur pugna; sumpturem militem Germanorum agros, tracturum coniuges; accipere omen, et matrimonia ac pecunias hostium praedae destinare. Tertia ferme vigilia adsultatem est castris sine coniectu teli, postquam crebras pro munimentis cohortes et nihil remissum sensere.

1. Sketch the life and times of Tacitus, with references to the authorities for this subject.
2. What is your estimate of Tacitus as a historian?
3. Show that ancient coins confirm some of the statements made in this book.
4. What were the privileges of the Prætorians? Where was their camp?
5. Draw the character of Tiberius.
6. Give the modern names corresponding to Catti, Luppia, Vahalis, Vindelici, and Planasia.

Translate into Latin :—

There is no labour which length of time does not lessen and lighten. I cannot tell you how rashly and thoughtlessly he hastened. Is it not enough to be able to endure heat and cold? Noble and ignoble alike shall perish by the sword. There is no reason why you should leap and almost be beside yourself for joy. That abominable fellow left nothing undone to place some obstacle in the way of accomplishing so great an object. Let him then learn to command others, when he has himself ceased to obey those most unholy masters, disgrace and baseness.

Translate into Latin :—

The last resources of the Romans was in the clemency, or at least in the moderation of the King of the Goths. The senate, who in this emergency assumed the supreme powers of government, appointed two ambassadors to negotiate with the enemy. This important trust was delegated to Basilius, a senator, of Spanish extraction, and already conspicuous in the administration of provinces; and to John, the first tribune of the notaries, who was peculiarly qualified by his dexterity in business, as well as by his former intimacy with the Gothic prince.

TERENCE—*Andria*, Act I., Sc. i., v. 1.

Translate:—

Si. Vos istaec intro auferte: abite. Sosia,
Ades dum: paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta:
Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud. *So.* Quid est,
Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius?
Si. Nil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, quam paro,
Sed eis, quas semper in te intellexi sitas,
Fide et taciturnitate. *So.* Expecto quid velis.
Si. Ego postquam te emi, a parvolo ut semper tibi
Apud me justa et clemens fuerit servitus,
Scis. Feci ex servo ut esses libertus mihi,
Propterea quod servibas liberaliter.
Quod habui summum pretium persolvi tibi.
So. In memoria habeo. *Si.* Haud muto factum. *So.* Gaudeo,
Si tibi quid feci aut facio quod placeat, Simo,
Et id gratum fuisse advorsum te habeo gratiam.
Sed hoc mihi molestumst: nam istaec commemoratio
Quasi exprobratiost inmemori benefici.
Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis.
Si. Ita faciam. Hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi:
Quas credis esse has, non sunt verae nuptiae.

1. Name the metres used by Terence, and give examples.
2. Notice some imitations of Menander in this play.
3. Give an account of the theatres in ancient Rome; quote or refer to some passages in Latin authors, in which they are mentioned.
4. Derive and explain the following words:—*pistrinum, vitupero, ephebus, ausculto,* and *ecastor.*

Translate into elegiac verse:—

Oh, if my life were to out-last yours
(May the Gods make the omen void!)
I would reverence your buried
Bones, bearing wine and frankincense;
And, a guard and priest to your tomb,
Would sing mournful words;
Nor should any one tear me from your urn,
Without my kissing your ashes.

Thus, if small things we may with great compare,
When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Some thoughtless town with ease and plenty bless'd,
Near and more near, the closing lines invest,
Sudden they seize th' amazed defenceless prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

VIRGIL—*Æneid,* VII., 373.

Translate :—

His ubi nequicquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent ; ille actus habena
Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagae. Non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.

LIVY, IV., 60.

Translate :—

Nihil acceptum unquam a plebe tanto gaudio traditur. Concursum itaque ad curiam esse prensatasque exeuntium manus et patres vere appellatos, effectum esse fatentibus ut nemo pro tam munifica patria, donec quicquam virium superesset, corpori aut sanguini suo parceret. Cum commoditas iuvaret, rem familiarem saltem acquiescere eo tempore, quo corpus addictum atque operatum rei publicae esset, tum, quod ultro sibi oblatum esset, non a tribunis plebis unquam agitatum, non suis sermonibus efflagitatum, id efficiebat multiplex gaudium cumulatioremque gratiam rei. Tribuni plebis, communis ordinum laetitiae concordiaeque soli expertes, negare tam id laetum patribus universis nec prosperum fore quam ipsi crederent.

1. Write a summary of the 7th book of the Æneid.
2. What were the principal events which occurred during the life of Virgil ?
3. What were the powers and duties of the *tribuni plebis ?*
4. Give the perfects and supines of *lavo, poto, seco, mordeo, parco,* and *tondeo.*
5. Describe the situation of Tibur, Sigeum, Ardea, Cære, and Tiryns.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

Jupiter gave before evil signs of bloody fate.
When he attacked three temples with flame-bearing hand.
Stars moreover are reported to have fled from the sky,
And Lucifer to have deserted his accustomed ways.
Lucifer appeared to no one in the whole world,
And the day came, a star not preceding.

Translate into Latin :—

Who doubts that virtue and vice are contrary to each other ?
It cannot be denied that it is disgraceful to lie.
Who doubts that the world was made by design ?
I don't doubt that both you and Balbus lifted up your hands.
He never sees Cæsar without crying out that it is all over with the army.
I left nothing undone to finish the business.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

1. Characterize the poetic genius of Chaucer.

2. Sketch the characters of the Knight, the Frankelein, and the Poure Persone, as given in the Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales."

3. Give some account of the "Vision of Piers Ploughman."

4. What are the chief merits and defects of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

5. Trace the origin of the drama in Europe; and show that the English romantic drama culminated in Shakespeare.

6. Divide Milton's literary life into three periods, specifying the works which he produced in each period, with the dates.

7. Trace the rise and progress of the "Correct school," from Denham to Pope; and state the principles laid down in Pope's "Essay on Criticism."

8. Narrate the leading events in the life of Dryden, with a brief notice of his dramas and satires.

9. Give some account of Addison and the essayists of the eighteenth century.

10. Consider Thompson, Gray, Goldsmith, and Cowper as forming a transition from the Correct to the Neo-Romantic school.

11. Review the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

12. Compare the poetry of Burns with that of Moore.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. What branches of the Celtic family still exist in the Britannic Isles?

2. Explain what is meant by the Latin of the First and the Second Period.

3. Describe briefly the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. From what districts of the Continent did the invaders come?

4. Who were the Normans? What language did they introduce into England?

5. Give some account of Layamon's Chronicle and the Ormulum.

6. At what period were the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French elements blended together into Old English?

7. By what Act of Parliament was it ordered that trials at law should be conducted in English, and not in French? What reason is given in the preamble of the Act?

8. Paraphrase the following passage:—

I hadde in custom to come to scole late,
Nat for to lerne, but for a countenance.
With my felawys reedy to debate,
In jangle and jape was set all my pleasaunce;
Whereof rebuked this was my chevisaunce,
To forge a lesyng, and therupon to muse,
Whan I trespasyd mysilven to excuse.

9. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's Macbeth.

10. Explain these passages:—

(*a.*) Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnardine,
Making the green one red.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

(*b.*) There is none, but he,
Whose being I do fear; and, under him
My genius is rebuked; as, it is said,
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar.

(*c.*) We have scotched the snake, not killed it;
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth.

(*d.*) Come, seeling night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.

(*e.*) The times have been,
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end; but now, they rise again,
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
To push us from our stools.

HISTORY.

A.—EUROPEAN HISTORY.

1. What is History? What are the uses of historical study?
2. Can the germ of any European institutions be traced in the customs of the Germans as recorded by Tacitus?
3. Compare the Gothic invasions of Italy and Southern Gaul with the Frankish invasion of Northern Gaul and the Saxon invasion of Britain.
4. Enumerate the principal Arabian conquests in Eastern and Western Christendom.
5. Describe the contest which ensued upon the death of Charlemagne.
6. What was the Feudal system? State the ceremonies used in conferring a fief.
7. What were the results of the Crusades?
8. Recount briefly the Religious Wars of Europe from the Reformation to the Peace of Westphalia.
9. What were the Wars of Succession in Europe, and during what period did they occur?
10. How do you characterize the wars which have been waged in Europe since the French Revolution of 1789?

B.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

11. Review briefly the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
12. In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
13. What great principles were established by Magna Charta? Mention the most important confirmations of the Charters.
14. What was the claim of Edward III. upon the throne of France?
15. What was the Petition of Right? What were the points at issue between Charles I. and the Parliament?
16. Describe the state of parties under Charles II. What was the Cabal ministry?
17. Narrate the fall of James II.
18. What was the foreign policy of William III.?

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French or German :—

I.—Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendour filled them with wonder; and as the flames had not yet penetrated to the Holy Place, he made a last effort to save it, and, springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Liberalis endeavoured to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the Emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw everything around them radiant with gold, which shone dazzlingly in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door; the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire forced the officers to retreat, and the noble edifice was left to its fate.—MILMAN : *History of the Jews.*

II. Having staid longer at Naples than I at first designed, I could not dispense with myself from making a little voyage to the island of Caprea, as being very desirous to see a place which had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for several years. The island lies four miles in length from east to west, and about one in breadth. The western part, for about two miles in length, is a continued rock, vastly high, and inaccessible on the sea-side. It has, however, the greatest town in the island, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices very near as high, though not quite so long, as the western. Between these eastern and western mountains lies a slip of lower ground which runs across the island, and is one of the pleasantest spots I have seen. It is hid with vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, which look extremely fresh and beautiful, and make up the most delightful little landscape imaginable when they are surveyed from the tops of the neighbouring mountains.—*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

1. State the use of the imperfect tense and of the preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
2. State the cases when the subjunctive mood is required in French. Give examples.
3. Which was the most brilliant epoch of French literature?
4. State what you know of the life and works of Molière.
5. How does the poetry of France differ from that of other countries?
6. Who were the Trouvères and the Troubadours?
7. What was the moral and literary influence of Port Royal?
8. Explain what is understood by classical and romantic literature.
9. Characterize the genius of Corneille; say which are considered his best plays.
10. Name the most celebrated works of Schiller; give a sketch of his Wilhelm Tell.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

LOGIC.

1. What is the defect of the second operation of the mind? How far and by what means is it remediable in logic?
2. Is logic entirely conversant with language?
3. Of what use are the various "divisions of hours?"

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

4. How does differentia differ from proprium?

5. What is meant by inductive definition?

6. What are infinite propositions? Should they constitute a separate class?

7. Are singular propositions always equivalent to universal propositions?

8. If I be false, what do you know as to the truth or falsehood of the proposition "opposed" to it?

9. Conversion has been defined to be an inference of two terms effected by transposition. Discuss this definition.

10. Prove that if one premiss be particular the conclusion must be particular.

11. Construct syllogisms in Felapton, Fesapo, and Baroko. Reduce them ostensively or per impossibile.

12. How many logical axioms are implied in the process of reduction per impossibile?

13. Define a dilemma. What are the defects to which it is liable?

14. Define induction. Why is the process called mathematical induction not entitled to rank as an induction?

15. Give the canon, explain and adduce instances of the method of residues.

16. What is a "derivative law?"

17. Does the "composition of causes" or the "chemical action of causes" offer the greatest impediments to the applications of the experimental methods?

18. Enumerate and explain the heads under which fallacies of confusion may be grouped.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Compare Hobbes's account of the decay of memory with that given by Sir. W. Hamilton.

2. Distinguish between memory and recollection.

3. In what sense are the different mental faculties to be regarded as distinct?

4. What is the *immediate* object of perception according to Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton?

5. By what arguments does Locke attempt to show that there are no "innate practical principles?" How are they to be answered?

6. How does Reid prove the existence of necessary truths?

7. How does Kant endeavour to establish the subjectivity of time and space?

8. What is a synthetical a priori judgment? Are such judgments possible, and how?

9. What according to Hume is the ultimate basis upon which inquiries as to matters of fact depend? Criticise his arguments.

10. Explain Hartley's law of transference, and compare it with the theory of latent modifications adopted by Hamilton.

11. How far was Condillac a disciple of Locke?

12. Enumerate some of the principal forms in which the theory of representative perception has been advocated.

G. S. READ.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.—PASS.

1. Show how to bisect a given triangle—1st, by a straight line drawn from the vertex; 2ndly, by a straight line drawn from a given point in one side. Show also how to trisect a right angle.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

2. In a given circle to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

3. If a triangle be inscribed in a circle, and from its vertex straight lines be drawn parallel to the tangents at the extremities of its base, they will cut off similar triangles.

4. Divide $\frac{x^4-b^4}{x^2-2bx+b^2}$ by $\frac{bx+x^2}{x-b}$, and express the result as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

5. Reduce to a simple fraction the expression $\frac{\cdot 03+\cdot 275-\cdot 15}{\cdot 055-\cdot 03+\cdot 006}$. Find also the area of a triangle of which the base is 17ft. 9in., and the perp. 20ft. 6in.

6. Solve the following equations, viz. :—

$$\frac{2}{3}\left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}+a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)=a^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,x^{-\frac{1}{2}},\quad \frac{\sqrt{2a}-\sqrt{2a-3x}}{\sqrt{2a}+\sqrt{2a-3x}}=2a,$$

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}\,(x-1)}{2}-1=\frac{2\frac{1}{2}\,(x-1)}{3}+1.$$

7. When one root of an equation is known, the equation may be reduced to one of a lower degree. Prove this, and solve the equation $x^3-6x^2+10x-8=0$, it being given that one root is 4.

8. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$(1)\quad \begin{array}{l} x+\frac{3}{2}y+2z=8 \\ 3x+2y-5z=8 \\ 8x-4y-2z=14 \end{array} \qquad (2)\quad \begin{array}{r} x^2+2xy-2y^2=13 \\ xy+x^2=12 \end{array}$$

Explain also what is meant by simultaneous equations, and state what interpretation may be given to their solution in analytical geometry.

9. Solve the following equations by quadratics :—

$$(1)\ x^{\frac{1}{4}}-11=11-5x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2)\ \left(x^{\frac{1}{n}}-1\right)\ \left(x^{\frac{1}{n}}+1\right)-3x^{\frac{1}{n}}=1$$

$$(3)\ a^{2x}-3a^x+2=0$$

10. Construct the equation, whose roots are 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{2}$. Explain so much of the theory of equations as to justify the process.

11. Find the sum of the squares, and also the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation $x^2+px+q=0$, without first determining the roots.

12. Give an account of the argument called mathematical induction; give an illustration of it in the proof of the binomial theorem, of the formula for the number of combinations of n things taken r together, or in any other instance.

13. Prove the theorems—$\sin\,(a+b)=\sin\,a\,\cos\,b+\cos\,a\,\sin\,b$

$$c=\sqrt{a^2+b^2-2\,a\,b\,\cos C} \qquad \cos\tfrac{1}{2}\,C=\sqrt{\frac{s\ (s-c)}{a\,b}}$$

Adapt the second to logarithmic use.

14. Prove the following theorems :—

$$(1)\ \sin 2\,A=2\,\sin A\,\cos A$$

$$(2)\ \cot A-\tan A=2\,\mathrm{cotan}\,2\,A$$

$$(3)\ \sin 2\,A=\frac{2\,\tan A}{1+\tan^2 A}.$$

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

15. Discuss any of the principal problems connected with the application of trigonometry to the mensuration of heights and distances.

16. Investigate expressions for the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle in terms of the sides of the quadrilateral.

MATHEMATICS.—JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Investigate the values of sin 18° and sin 36°.

2. How are systems of notation distinguished in arithmetic? Transfer 279364 to the scale whose radix is 8, and verify the result.

3. If a, b, c are in harmonical progression, show that $\frac{b+c}{a}$, $\frac{c+a}{b}$ and $\frac{a+b}{c}$ are in arithmetical progression. Explain the origin of the term Harmonic Proportion.

4. Explain the theory of the reduction of *reciprocal* equations—first, when the degree is even; secondly, when odd. Solve the equations—

$$(1)\ x^3-5x^2-5x+1=0$$
$$(2)\ x^4-7x^3+12x^2-7x+1=0.$$

5. State the conditions under which simultaneous algebraic equations permit the definite determination of the unknown quantities. Apply this to the systems—

$$\begin{array}{ll} ax+by=c & ax+by+cz=d \\ a'x+b'y=c & a'x+b'y+c'z=d' \\ & a''x+b''y+c''z=d''. \end{array}$$

6. Solve the following equation:—

$$\sqrt{x+y}+\sqrt{x-y}=a$$
$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=b$$

7. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation. Investigate the conditions of its application.

8. Show how a system of logarithms being computed to a given base, a, a system may thence be deduced for another base b.

9. Investigate formulæ for the present worth of annuities—1st, when the first payment of the annuity is to be made at the end of 1 year; 2nd, when at the end of m years. Compound interest to be reckoned.

10. How often are there five Sundays in February, and when will this next happen?

11. Illustrate geometrically the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

12. Explain the inverse notations $\cos^{-1}$, $\sin^{-1}$, &c. Prove that

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}+\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13}+\sin^{-1}\frac{16}{65}=\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

13. Prove the following theorems:—

$$\frac{\cos 3A-\cos A}{\sin A-\sin 3A}=\tan\ 2A=\frac{\tan(45^\circ+A)-\tan(45^\circ-A)}{2}.$$

14. Defining a parabola as the locus of a point which is equally distant from a given point and a given straight line, investigate its equation, deduce from the equation the form of the curve, and find the equation of the tangent.

15. On the sides of an equilateral triangle three squares are described. Compare the area of the triangle formed by joining the centres of these squares, with the area of the given triangle.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

SECOND YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

1. Supposing a French metre to be to an English yard in the proportion of 35 to 32, express $\frac{\frac{2}{3}+1\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{4}}$ of a mile in metres.

2. Extract to four terms the square root of $1+x+x^2+x^3+$, &c. Verify the result by the binomial theorem.

3. If the square of twice a certain number be taken from 40, and the square root of the remainder be increased by 9, the result will be $11\frac{1}{2}$; find the number correctly to four places of decimals.

4. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation. Apply it to $x^3-6x=-9$.

5. Prove the following theorems of plane trigonometry:—

$$\frac{3\sin A-\sin 3A}{1-\cos 2A}=2\sin A$$

$$\sin A=\tfrac{1}{2}\{\sqrt{1+\sin 2A}\pm\sqrt{1-\sin 2A}\}$$

$$2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}+\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7}=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

6. Establish the fundamental theorem of spherical triangles, and apply it to determine an expression for $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of a, b, c.

7. Prove that if $\tan^3\theta=\frac{b}{a}$ then will

$$\frac{a}{\cos\theta}+\frac{b}{\sin\theta}=(a+b^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

8. Investigate the general equations of a straight line and of a circle in analytical geometry.

9. Find the points of intersection of the straight line $y=ax+b$, and the parabola $y^2=4mx$. Deduce hence the equation of a tangent to the parabola.

10. Deduce the equation of a tangent to the parabola by the differential calculus, and show its consistency with the result of the investigation in question 9.

11. Find the length of a perpendicular from the point (x', y'), on the straight line $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=1$. If in the last equation a be a variable parameter, find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular, x', y' and b remaining constant.

12. Find the species of the curves defined by the following equations, and reduce the equations by transformation of co-ordinates to their simplest forms:—

(1) $x^2-3x-2y+y^2=100$.
(2) $x^2-3xy+y^2=20$.
(3) $(x-1)^2-y=0$.

13. Investigate from first principles the differential co-efficients of any of the following functions, viz.:—

$$x^n,\ \cos x,\ \log x,\ \log\tan x.$$

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

14. Explain the theory of maxima and minima. Find the values of x which make the following functions maxima or minima, viz. :—

$$(1)\ \sin x+\cos x, \quad (2)\ \frac{ax}{a^2+x^2}, \quad (3)\ 8x^3-36x^2+30x-3.$$

15. Inscribe the greatest rectangle in a given parabola.

16. Find the area of the space contained between the curve whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}+\frac{1}{x}-1$, the axis of x, and the ordinates which correspond to $x=2$ and $x=3$.

17. Integrate the forms—

$$\frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}, \qquad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}, \qquad \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

MATHEMATICS.

1. Find the locus of the middle points of all focal chords of an ellipse

2. Prove that the straight line, whose equation is

$$lx+my=(l^2a^2+m^2b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

will always touch the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1,$$

whatever may be the values of the constants l and m.

3. Explain the theory of the curvature of lines in plane geometry. Define the term *evolute*, and show how the equation of the evolute of a given curve is deduced.

4. Find the radius of curvature at any point in the hyperbola whose equation is $xy=m^2$.

5. Determine the dimensions of the least isosceles triangle which can be circumscribed about a given circle.

6. Prove rigorously that if u be a function of y simply, and y a function of x simply, then—

$$\frac{du}{dx}=\frac{du}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$

How would this theorem be affected if u were expressed as a function of y and x together?

7. Prove that in a spherical triangle

$$\cos\frac{A}{2}=\sqrt{\frac{\sin s\ \sin\ (s-a)}{\sin b \sin c}},$$

and transform the theorem by the polar relation.

8. State Napier's analogies; demonstrate any one of them, and show how the others may be deduced.

9. Give the sun's altitude and declination at a given time of day, show how to find the latitude of the place of observation.

10. Find the evolute of the parabola $y^2=4mx$, or of the hyperbola of question 4.

11. Integrate any of the following differentials, viz. :—

$$\frac{x^3-1}{x^4-4}dx. \quad e^x x^3 dx. \quad \frac{x^2dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \quad \sin^2 x\ \cos^2 x dx.$$

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

12. Find the length of the catenary whose equation is

$$y=\frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}}+e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right).$$

13. Investigate formulæ of reduction for the binomial differential, $x^{m-1}(a+bx^n)^p dx$. Show in what cases the integration may be effected without such formulæ.

14. Prove Lagrange's theorem for the development of implicit functions. Develop y as a function of x from $y=a+xy^3$.

15. Explain the theory of asymptotes, and give an illustration. Ex. $x^3+y^3=a^3$.

Third Year's Class.—Mathematics.

1. Sum the trigonometrical series, $\sin\theta+\sin 2\theta\,..+\sin n\theta$ and $\sin\theta+\sin 3\theta\,..+\sin(2n-1)\,\theta$, by means of Demoivre's theorem. Give any demonstration of the latter.

2. Transform the differential equation—

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{dy}{dx}+x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2=0,$$

into one in which y is the independent and x the dependent variable.

3. Find a rectilineal asymptote of the curve whose equation is

$$ax^3+by^3=c.$$

4. Investigate the general equation of the tangent plane at any point of a curve surface.

5. Find the equation of a plane which passes through the point (α,β,γ), and cuts off portions a, b, from the axes of x and y respectively. Find also the envelope of the above plane, supposing it to assume all possible positions consistent with the fulfilment of the condition $2a+b=1$, connecting the constants a and b.

6. Show how to find the equation of the plane which contains a given straight line, and makes a given angle with a given plane.

7. Explain the theory of the reduction of the equations of surfaces of the second order.

8. Prove that the tangent lines to an ellipsoid from an external point meet in a plane curve.

9. Find the partial differential equation of the second order which is satisfied by $z=f(xy)+\phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, in which f and ϕ are symbols of arbitrary functionality.

10. Explain the genesis of differential equations of the first order. Give an illustration.

11. How are homogeneous differential equations of the first order integrated. Ex.—

$$(1)\quad x\,dy-(y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})\,dx=0.$$

$$(2)\quad (x+y)\,dx+(2x-3y)\,dy=0.$$

12. Investigate the general integral of the linear differential equation of the first order.

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+Py=Q.$$

13. Integrate the following equations:—

$$(1)\quad \frac{dy}{dx}+y=ax^3.$$

$$(2)\quad \frac{dy}{dx}-\frac{x+1}{x}y=x^2,$$

and verify the solutions.

14. Investigate the conditions under which $Mdx+Ndy=0$ is an exact differential equation, and show how the integration may then be effected. Integrate

$$(1) \qquad x^3dy+(3x^2y-1)\,dx=0.$$

$$(2) \qquad \left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+2x}}\right)dx+\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+2x}}\,dy=0.$$

15. Integrate the linear differential equations—

$$(1) \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{3dy}{dx}-28y=0.$$

$$(2) \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+n^2y=x^2.$$

Give a general account of the method of the variation of parameters in the solution of differential equations.

16. Discuss the problem of the motion of a free point attracted to a centre by a force varying directly as the distance from that centre.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. In a well-constructed balance the centre of gravity must be below the fulcrum, but near it; explain this.

2. What is meant by centrifugal force? Give some example to illustrate your meaning.

3. How is the specific gravity bottle applied to ascertain the density of liquids?

4. A fluid transmits pressure in all directions; state some experiment which proves this law.

5. The power of a compound microscope is increased, and that of a telescope diminished by diminishing the focal length of the object glass; explain this.

6. What is meant by the index of refraction of a transparent medium, and how is it proved that the several simple colours have different indices?

7. Explain some method by which water may be frozen artificially?

8. State the several phenomena which takes place when a liquid passes into the state of vapour?

9. What is meant by a magnetic pole of the earth?

10. Enumerate the chief sources of electricity?

11. What is the use of the platinized silver in Smee's battery?

12. A current of electricity is passed from south to north over a magnet, what action does it exercise on the magnet?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—SENIOR DIVISION.

A.

1. Prove that if any point be taken on the resultant of two forces, the *moments* of the forces with regard to it are equal to each other?

2. How many *units of work* are necessary to raise 10 tons through a height of 40 fathoms?

3. Through what space would a heavy body fall in one minute?

4. With what velocity should a body be projected vertically upwards to reach the height of one mile?

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

5. A body moves in a circle of 500 yards radius with a velocity of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile per minute; calculate the centrifugal force.

6. A body which weighs 100 grains in air, weighs 75 grains in water; calculate its specific gravity.

7. State the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that a body floating in a fluid may be in a stable equilibrium.

8. Show how to determine the image of an object in a convex reflector. Is this image real or virtual, erect or inverted?

9. Explain the principle of the camera lucida.

10. How is it proved that water is a conductor of sound?

11. How is it proved that the moon is an opaque sphere which rotates on its axis in the same time as it moves round the earth?

12. State the differences in the appearance presented to a spectator on the earth by a superior and an inferior planet.

B.

1. Required the inclination of the plane upon which a weight 3 P is supported by a force P acting in a direction inclined to the plane at an angle equal to the plane's inclination?

2. With what velocity must a body be projected up a smooth inclined plane, in order that it may just reach the top?

3. A pendulum beating seconds is shortened $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch; how much does the clock gain in one day?

4. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangle having one edge in the fluid.

5. Prove that the focal length of a lens is given by the following formula, viz. :—

$$\frac{1}{f}=(\mu-1)\left(\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r'}\right)$$

and show that this formula applies to all cases of both convex and concave lenses.

6. How is the field of view of an astronomical telescope determined? and show how increasing the magnifying power diminishes it.

7. How is it proved that the earth moves round the sun in an elliptical orbit?

8. Knowing the distance of the earth from the sun, how can the magnitude of the sun be determined?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. A sphere whose radius is γ and weight W, is supported upon a plane whose inclination is i by a cord of given length attached to a point in its surface, and fastened to the summit of the plane; required the tension of the chord?

2. Find the centre of gravity of the area of a parabola cut off by any ordinate.

3. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting in the same plane.

4. A uniform rod rests within a rough circle, the plane of which is vertical; investigate the position of the rod when the friction can only just maintain the equilibrium.

5. A perfectly flexible chain of variable thickness hangs in the form of a curve defined by the equation $\frac{y}{b}=\log\sec\frac{x}{b}$ the axis of x being horizontal; find the law of variation of the thickness.

6. A ball is projected, with a velocity V, in a direction inclined to the

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

horizon at an angle α; required its least velocity, and the time of attaining it?

7. An imperfectly elastic ball impinges upon a fixed surface at an angle of 60° and rebounds at an angle of 30°; determine the modulus of elasticity.

8. A body is acted on by a constant force F; prove the following equation, viz. :—

$$Mv^2_1 - Mv^2 = 2\,Fs.$$

9. A particle is projected vertically upwards in a medium in which the resistance is equal to Kv^2; if V be the velocity of projection, find the particle's velocity when it again arrives at the point of projection.

10. A body is acted on by a central attractive force F; if p be the perpendicular from the centre of force to a tangent at any point of the orbit and r the radius vector to the same point, prove that $F = \frac{h^2}{p^3}\frac{dp}{dr}$.

11. Find the radius of gyration of a parallelogram about an axis perpendicular to it through its centre of gravity.

12. A body whose weight is W and specific gravity S, is composed of two substances whose specific gravities are respectively s and s^1; find the weight of each.

13. Investigate the formula for determining the centre of pressure of a plane surface.

14. A cone is filled with fluid, and then made rotate round its axis; find the angular velocity which will cause all the fluid to be thrown out.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

1. The pitch of a roof is 22° 30′, the rafters are 40 feet long, weight of each square foot of roofing 18 lbs.; determine the diameter of the wrought iron tie necessary to hold the feet of the principal rafters with safety, supposing them ten feet apart. *N.*—The tenacity of wrought iron=67,200 lbs. per square inch.

2. Investigate in general the relation between the power and weight in the wheel and axle, taking into account friction.

3. A body slides down an inclined plane, the height of which is 12 feet, and length of base 20 feet; find how far it will slide along a horizontal plane at the bottom, the co-efficient of friction on both planes$=\frac{1}{8}$.

4. Investigate a general expression for the horizonal pressure exerted by a bank of loose earth against a vertical retaining wall, the upper surface of the earth having a given inclination to the horizon.

5. Prove that in the impact of perfectly elastic spheres there is no loss of *vis-viva*.

6. A rod of cast iron, 3 feet long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, turns round of its shortest edges from an angle of 45° with the horizon; find the angular velocity it has when in a horizontal position.

7. A pontoon is composed of a cylinder terminated by hemispheres, the length of the cylindrical portion is 19 feet 4 inches, and its diameter 2 feet 8 inches; if the weight of the pontoon and the portion of the superstructure which it supports be 1,550 lbs., what additional weight will be required to force it under water?

8. Explain the method of determining heights by the boiling point of water, and calculate the difference of height between two stations, the boiling point at lower=211·9° and upper 198·7°.

9. The diameter of the cylinder of a steam-engine=80 inches, the

piston makes S strokes of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet each per minute under a mean pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch; if the modulus of the engine is ·55, how many cubic feet of water will it raise from a depth of 112 feet in one minute?

10. Prove that the horse-power of an engine may be calculated by the following formula:—

$$H\ P = \frac{144\ E\ M_p\ Sr}{3{,}3000}$$

where M_p is the relative volume of steam at pressure P, at which the steam enters the cylinder, S the number of cubic feet of water evaporated per minute, r the pressure of load on each square inch of piston, and E a constant depending on the point at which the steam was cut off.

John England, *Professor.*

Chemistry.

Pass Questions.

1. Give the general characters of the metals and metalloids.
2. Explain the nature of salt radicals and of basyls.
3. Write the formulæ of sulphite, hyposulphite, and sulphate of soda; and of sulphate of the sesquioxide of iron.
4. What are simple and double salts? Give examples of each.
5. Give the preparation and the properties of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid.
6. Give the preparation, the properties, and the composition by weight and by volume of protoxide and of binoxide of nitrogen.
7. Give the tests for nitric, phosphoric, hydrochloric and hydriodic acids.
8. Explain the law of multiple proportions. Illustrate by examples in symbols.
9. What are the relations of the axes of the square prismatic system?
10. How is hydrochloric acid gas prepared? Give its composition by weight and by volume.
11. Give the mode of preparation, the properties, and the tests of caustic potash?
12. How is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron prepared?
13. What are the tests for the salts of iron, manganese, copper, and lead?
14. How do you estimate the amount of C and H in organic substances?
15. Give the preparation, the properties, and the tests for hydrocyanic acid.

Prize Questions.

1. How is the neutrality of a salt ascertained?
2. Explain the binary theory of salts.
3. Explain the theory of volumes. Illustrate the law by some of the compounds of nitrogen, of hydrogen, and of oxygen.
4. Give the formulæ of the oxygen compounds of chlorine, and state the mode of preparation and the properties of hypochlorous acid.
5. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of phosphorus, both in its ordinary and in its allotropic form.
6. How is fluoride of silicon prepared? State its properties, its composition, and the changes which take place on bringing it in contact with water.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

7. What are simple and compound forms of crystals? Give the notation of the faces of a crystal, the predominant form of which is an octahedron modified by the faces of the cube and of the rhombic dodecahedron.

8. Lead, peroxide of mercury, zinc, alumina, and lime, are in the same solution; how do you separate them from each other? Give the characteristic reaction for each.

9. Give the mode of preparation, the properties, and the tests for tartar emetic. Give its formula in symbols, and state on what grounds you conclude it to be a neutral, basic, or acid salt.

10. What is the formula of ordinary alum, and of iron alum? By what law do alumina and oxide of iron replace each other?

11. Explain shortly the electro-chemical theory of Berzelius.

12. Explain shortly the principles on which is based Will and Varrentrapp's mode of estimating nitrogen in organic compounds.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

BOTANY.

1. Name those British families of *Calyciflorœ* which present an apocarpous ovary.

2. Define the family *Geraniaceœ.*

3. Explain the terms 'dimidiate,' 'extrorse,' and 'syngenesious,' as applied to anthers.

4. Give examples of Monocotyledons with exalbuminous seeds.

5. In what groups of Cryptogams has true sexual reproduction been proved to occur?

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give the dental formula of the horse.

2. Contrast the structural relations of the nervous system in Vertebrate and Invertebrate animals.

3. Refer the following genera to their respective classes and orders;—*Ascidia; Buccinum; Clupea; Didelphis; Musca; Scolopendra and Tubularia.*

4. How are *Crustacea* distinguished from the air-breathing classes of *Arthropoda?*

5. What characters separate *Lamellibranchiata;* on the one hand, from the *Molluscoida,* on the other, from the higher classes of *Mollusca?*

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What are the features which distinguish *stratified* and *unstratified* rocks; and from what circumstances have these groups of rocks originated?

2. What are the minerals which commonly enter into the composition of *granite;* and how are the rocks of a granitic nature distinguished from those of a volcanic character?

3. Name the rocks which are referred to the *Metamorphic* group; and what are the distinguishing features of this group?

4. What is the value of *fossils* with reference to the stratified rocks; and give instances of such fossils as mark some of the different series of rocks?

5. What is the position of the *Lingula flags;* and what are their equivalents in Europe and America?

6. What are the valuable economic products which the carboniferous formation affords?

7. What are the divisions of the Triassic formation of England and Germany; and what are the characteristic fossils thereof?

8. Where do the highest strata of the Cretaceous formation occur; and what characters do the fossils of this strata exhibit?

9. What are the groups which in England make up the Eocene formation; and where do these occur?

10. What is the nature and what is the position of the deposits which in Ireland are known as *Eskers?*

11. What strata yield the substances used for the manufacture of cement?

12. What are the external characters and composition of *Opal?*

13. To what family of minerals is *Asbestus* referable; and what are its characters?

14. What are the salts of *Baryta* which usually occur in a mineral condition; and to what system of crystals do these belong?

Robert Harkness, *Professor.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the provisional structures, and course of the blood, in a fully-formed fœtus.

2. What are the microscopic features of the adipose tissue?

3. Describe the microscopic characters of crusta petrosa, dentine, and enamel.

4. Describe the general and minute arrangements observable in cartilaginous and fibro-cartilaginous tissues.

5. Classify alimentary substances into groups, and give an outline of their chemical composition.

6. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the peptic glands or follicles.

7. State the composition of the gastric juice, and the nature of the digestive function.

8. Describe the pancreas, and then state the properties and use of the pancreatic secretion.

9. Describe the left auriculo-ventricular and the aortic valves.

10. Describe the impulse and sounds which attend the action of the heart.

11. Mention the cervical and thoracic relations of the trachea, and also the several structures entering into its composition.

12. Describe the medulla spinalis, its membranes, and the roots of the spinal nerves.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Mention the several muscles and ligaments connected with the os innominatum.

2. Describe the superior and inferior articular surfaces of the fibula, and mention the muscles and ligaments attached to it.

3. State the features by which you would distinguish the following vertebræ, viz., the last cervical, first dorsal, last dorsal, and fifth lumbar.

4. Describe the origins, relations, and insertions of the semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus muscles.

5. State the connexions of the triangular ligament of the urethra.

6. Describe Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments, and also the crural canal.

7. Mention the branches of the brachial plexus, and trace the median nerve to its termination.

8. Describe the origin and course of the internal iliac artery; enumerate the branches of the vessel.

9. Describe the boundaries and contents of Scarpa's space; then state the origin and course of the arteria profunda femoris.

10. State the vascular and muscular relations of the parotid and submaxillary glands.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor.*

Practice of Medicine.

1. What organs are likely to become secondarily affected in intermittent fever? Explain the cause of these affections.

2. Enumerate some of the symptoms which indicate extreme debility in the nervous system and languor in the capillary circulation, in a case of typhus fever.

3. Contrast the premonitory fever in small pox, scarlatina, and measles.

4. What are the leading symptoms of chorea?

5. What are the leading points of difference between a fit of epileptic and hysterical convulsions?

6. Enumerate the several diseases which may produce subcrepitant rales in the lungs.

7. State the several causes which may produce hæmoptoe, and the consequences likely to follow this lesion.

8. What may be the causes producing enlargement of the liver?

9. What are the symptoms and causes of sporadic cholera?

10. What inquiry should be made preparatory to the treatment of a case of dyspepsia?

D. C. O'Connor, *Professor.*

Surgery.

1. Describe the alterations in the state of the capillary vessels of an inflamed part.

2. What are the forms of mortification? What would be your practice with regard to amputating a mortified limb?

3. Describe the changes, anatomical and functional, which the prostate gland undergoes at the various periods of life.

4. Describe the operation of tying the subclavian artery.

5. What is ranula, and how would you treat it?

6. Distinguish the several forms of hernia which may occur in connexion with the inguinal canal, and mention the diseases for which each form of inguinal hernia may be mistaken.

7. Give the surgical anatomy of the hip joint, and the several forms of dislocation.

8. Mention the chief diseases of the testicle, with a short diagnosis of each.

Examination Papers for Sessional Honors and Promotion.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Compare the conditions of the pubic arch, as affecting the progress of labour, in the normal female pelvis, the "masculine pelvis," and the ovately deformed pelvis respectively. What is usually the condition of the sacrum in this last variety?

2. What is the round ligament of the uterus? Describe its structure and connexions. Mention also its supposed uses and analogies.

3. Enumerate the principal phenomena which occur during a menstrual period; mentioning particularly the state of the internal parts engaged in the function of menstruation. How does the fluid, as it issues from the vagina, differ from blood?

4. What is the vesicula umbilicalis? Compare its condition and offices in the bird and in the mammal.

5. At what period of gestation is retroversion of the gravid uterus most likely to occur? How is the accident induced; and what means should be adopted for its relief?

6. You are called to a patient labouring under symptoms which threaten abortion:—what circumstances connected with the case should induce you to endeavour to preserve the ovum; and what, to hasten its expulsion?

7. Give the mechanism and management of face presentations. Are they dangerous to mother or child?

8. A lady, aged thirty-seven, has been in labour with her first child for the last eight hours, the pains going on steadily and regularly. The head presents; os uteri scarcely dilated to the size of a shilling; its circumference thin and sharp; and there has been little change for some hours. Does the case require interference; and how would you treat it?

9. Describe particularly the mode of instituting a vaginal examination. What information is to be sought from an examination in the first stage of labour; and what in the second?

10. What are the circumstances which would warrant the induction of premature labour? What do you consider the best mode of performing the operation; and what should determine the period of pregnancy at which to undertake it?

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. NITRATE OF SILVER.—Physical and chemical properties; tests of its purity; action; uses; dose and mode of administration.

2. BELLADONNA.—Name of plant furnishing it; natural family; constituents; active principle; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose and mode of administration.

3. HIPPO.—Natural family and name of plant furnishing it; physical properties; chemical characteristics; active principle; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose and mode of administration.

4. CASTOR OIL.—Characteristics of the natural family from which this plant is derived; parts used for medicinal purposes; best mode of extraction; action; uses; doses; correctives and best form of administration.

5. REACTIONS.—In the preparations of—subnitrate of bismuth; corrosive sublimate; iodide of iron; sulphuric ether.

6. DOSES—of laudanum; croton oil; sulphate of magnesia; cream of tartar; tartar emetic; James's powder.

Prize Questions.

7. ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM.—Contrast these as to physical properties; chemical reactions; physiological actions and therapeutical uses.

8. DIURETICS AND DIAPHORETICS.—Contrast the action of these remedies, and explain the principle of the therapeutical application of each class in cases of dropsical collections.

9. TESTS OF PURITY—of iodide of potassium; sulphate of quinine; digitatine chloroform; and muriate of morphia.

10. How are the kidneys acted on by therapeutical agents, and what substances are eliminated by them under the influence of the special agents which increase their secretion?

11. Give an appreciation of the different views entertained as to the action of saline preparations as cathartics and diuretics.

N.B.—The questions are to be answered in the order set down.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. What are the general characters of the morbid appearances left on the stomach by irritant poisons? What are the errors to be avoided in drawing conclusions from these appearances?

2. What are the symptoms and post-mortem appearances of poisoning by carbonate of potash? State the process for detecting carbonate of potash and caustic potash in the contents of the stomach.

3. State the various classes of symptoms which have been observed in cases of arsenical poisoning. How would you proceed to detect, by Marsh's process, arsenic in the contents of the stomach, when much fatty matter is present?

4. State the chemical and microscopical tests by which blood stains are distinguished.

5. Point out some of the signs of recent delivery in the living and in the dead body. In cases of contested legitimacy, state some of the proofs which may be adduced that a woman had at a remote period given birth to a child.

J. BLYTH, *Professor.*

Legal part.

1. Distinguish between the legal meanings of "a wound" "a maim" and "a grievous bodily harm."

2. To constitute the crime of murder, within what time from the infliction of the injury must death have occurred?

3. Enumerate the proofs essential to sustain an indictment for infanticide.

4. What is meant by an "insurable life?"

5. In order to sustain a defence on the ground of insanity, what must be proved?

6. Mention a good criterion of a testable capacity.

7. To entitle a witness to refresh his memory by reference to a memorandum in writing, what must have been previously done by him?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in May and June, 1864.

GREEK (Third Year).

Richardson Evans	1st.
James B. Armour	2nd.

GREEK (Second Year).

Edward Wilson	1st.
Thomas Gleeson	2nd.
James Marcel	3rd.
John O'Callaghan	
Michael Bourke	

GREEK (First Year).

John H. Mills	1st.
Philip Bass	
Andrew Dale	3rd.
William Large	
J. Wilson	

LATIN (Third Year).

Richardson Evans	1st.
James B. Armour	2nd.

LATIN (Senior).

James Marcel	1st.
Edward Wilson	
Thomas Gleeson	3rd.
Michael Bourke	4th.
Michael Barry	5th.
Francis Roche	

LATIN (Junior).

John Mills	1st.
Philip Bass	2nd.
William Large	

FRENCH (Arts and Engineering, Senior).

Alexis M'Auliffe	1st.
John Hannan	

FRENCH (Arts and Engineering, Junior).

Charles Drinan	1st.
Samuel Auglin	3rd.
Francis Wright	

FRENCH (Medical).

Matthew Galway	1st.
Patrick Martin	2nd.
John Roche	3rd.

MATHEMATICS (Third Year).

Stephen Bergin	1st.

MATHEMATICS (Second Year).

Alfred Dann	1st.
Robert Pulvertaft	2nd.
Francis Nunan	
Thomas Sandiford	3rd.

MATHEMATICS (First Year).

John H. Mills	1st.
Edward Haynes	2nd.
William Healy	
Samuel Lucy	3rd.
Robert Trench	
John Hannan	4th.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

James B. Armour	1st.
Richardson Evans	2nd.

HISTORY.

James B. Armour	1st.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Francis Roche	1st.
James M'Fadden	2nd.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Senior).

William Perrott	1st.
Michael Bourke	2nd.
James Chatterton	3rd.
Thomas Sandiford	
Robert Ring	4th.
John H. Jones	

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Henry O'Neill	1st.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Henry O'Neill	1st.
John F. Smith	2nd.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Medical).

Robert Corbett	1st.
John Grattan	2nd.
William M'Namara	3rd.
Patrick Martin	4th.

METAPHYSICS.

John Connor	1st.

LOGIC.

Edward Wilson	1st.
James Marcel	2nd.

NATURAL HISTORY.

James B. Armour	1st.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

John Clanchy	1st.
John H. Jones	2nd.
William Perrott	
Arthur Hill	3rd.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Richardson Evans	1st.
John Connor	2nd.

CHEMISTRY.

Thomas Ryan	1st.
John Roche	2nd.
Patrick Martin	3rd.
John Grattan	
Wm. M'Namara	
Matthew M. Galway	4th.

ENGINEERING (Third Year).

William H. Shaw	1st.

ENGINEERING (Second Year).

William Perrott	1st.
John H. Jones	
Robert Ring	2nd.

ENGINEERING (First Year).

Francis Wright	1st.
Edward Haynes	2nd.
John Hannan	3rd.

LAW (Third Year).

Nicholas Keller	1st.

LAW (First Year).

James Beamish	1st.
Michael M. Barry	

AppendixD.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES—*con.*

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (First Year).

Thomas Ryan,	1st.
Andrew Mullins,	2nd.
James A. O'Brien,	3rd.
William M'Namara,	4th.
William T. T. Robinson,	5th.
M. M. Galway,	

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (Second Year).

David Forbes,	1st.
George Gibson,	2nd.
Henry Donovan,	3rd.
Michael Greany,	4th.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Andrew Mullins,	1st.
Michael M. Greany,	
David Forbes,	3rd.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Henry Donovan,	1st.
David Forbes,	2nd.
Michael Greany,	3rd.
George Gibson,	4th.
Andrew Mullins,	

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (Senior).

Richard M. Graham,	1st.
Henry Nason,	2nd.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (Junior).

Andrew Mullins,	1st.
George Gibson,	2nd.

SURGERY.

Patrick Heas,	1st.
Richard M. Graham,	2nd.
Henry Nason,	3rd.

MIDWIFERY.

Patrick Heas,	1st.
Richard M. Graham,	2nd.
John Nason,	3rd.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Humphrey Gillespie,	1st.
Albert J. Clapp,	2nd.
Henry Jones,	

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry Jones,	1st.
Humphrey Gillespie,	2nd.
Albert J. Clapp,	

ROBERT J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

AppendixE.

Table of numbers of Lectures delivered weekly, the number of Students attending, and the total number of Lectures in each Course given by the Professors.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE of NUMBER of LECTURES delivered weekly, the NUMBERS of STUDENTS attending, and the TOTAL NUMBER of LECTURES in each COURSE given by the PROFESSORS.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.
Greek,	10	242	42
Latin,	9	203	47
English Language,	3	27	23
,, Literature,	3	47	12
History,	3	48	7
French,	9	228	101
German,	3	30	8
Mathematics,	9	214	81
Chemistry,	3	70	91
Practical Chemistry,	4	45	21
Natural Philosophy,	12	261	94
Political Economy,	3	24	3
Natural History,	3	70	66
Geology and Mineralogy,	3	70	16
Logics,	3	29	14
Metaphysics,	3	48	7
Engineering,	9	235	44
Agriculture,	3	39	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	115	75
Practical Anatomy,	5	105	56
Surgery,	3	60	36
Midwifery,	3	60	28
Medicine,	3	60	33
Materia Medica,	3	72	24
Medical Jurisprudence,	3	36	24
English Law,	3	72	13
Civil Law,	3	48	11

APPENDIX F.

FORM of CIRCULAR from the PRESIDENT, and SPECIAL REPORTS from the PROFESSORS.

Reports from Professors.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of ——— and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the ——— being for the Collegiate Session 186 .

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether herborization excursions or field exercises are given.

E.—What faculties or division of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course, distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

Registrar.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GREEK.

A.—1. The course consisted of three terms. 2. There were seven weeks of lectures in the first term, ten in the second, and seven in the third. 3. The weekly number of lectures was ten, viz., two lectures on each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during the session, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock, A.M.

B.—The course of Greek language and literature. Portions of the works of Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, and Xenophon were read in class.

C.—The maps and diagrams which hung on the walls of the former lecture-room were destroyed by fire, and have not since been replaced.

D.—Portions of the authors lectured upon were prepared by the students in the intervals between the lectures, and weekly exercises in prose and verse composition were required of them.

E.—The Faculty of Arts exclusively.

F.—The number of students attending the Greek lectures was forty-

Appendix F. four. Of these forty-one were matriculated, and three non-matriculated students.

Reports from Professors.

G.—The general conduct of the students at lecture was good; and the general state of discipline in the classes satisfactory.

H.—The supplies, fitments, &c., were, under the circumstances of the College, satisfactory.

JOHN RYALL.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LATIN.

A.—1. The course extended through three terms. 2. First term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks; third term, six weeks. Senior class, three lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, two lectures weekly; junior class, four lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class: Livy, part of Book IV.; Virgil—Æneid, Book VII. Senior class: Tacitus—Annals, part of Book II.; Terence—Andria. Extra and third year's class: Lucretius, part of Book I.; Cicero—Ad Atticum, Book I.; Epistles, 1–16.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to a collection of electrotype copies of ancient coins and gems.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Forty-four matriculated, and two non-matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. LEWIS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of HISTORY and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A.—1. History, two terms; English Literature, two terms; English Language, one term. 2. History—first term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks. English Literature—first term, seven weeks; second term, nine weeks. English Language—second term, nine weeks. 3. Three lectures weekly. History,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1–2; English Literature,—Tuesday, Thursday, 12–1,—Saturday, 11–12; English Language,—Tuesday, Thursday, 11–12,—Saturday, 10–11.

B.—History of Europe—Gibbon's Roman Empire, Hallam's Middle Ages. History of England—Hume's History of England, Lingard's History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

C.—The lectures on history are illustrated by reference to Bell's Historical Tables, and Von Spruner's Historico-Geographical Atlases.

D.—Exercises in composition are required from all the classes, both upon subjects discussed in the lectures, and upon other topics. Original compositions are occasionally prescribed.

E.—Faculty of Arts.

F.—History—7 matriculated students; English Literature, 12; English Language, 22. Attendance regular.

G.—Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

H.—The lecture-rooms are newly restored after the fire.

WILLIAM RUSHTON.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—There were four courses of modern languages during the session 1863–64. 1. Three courses of French during the three terms; one course of German during one term. 2. The first term comprised nine weeks; the second, ten weeks; the third, nine weeks. Three lectures weekly in each course. Medical class, 76 lectures; senior French, 76; junior French, 76; German, 30, in the session.

B.—One course of French especially for medical students. A second course of *senior* French for the more advanced students, and a third course of *junior* French for less advanced students. A class of German language and literature. The text-books were—in the medical class, Pariset's *Eloges des Membres de l'Académie de Médecine;* in the senior French, Demogeot's *Littérature Française, Le Cid,* and *Cinna,* and Montesquieu's *Grandeur des Romains;* in the junior French, Demogeot's *Littérature, Athalie, Esther, Fables de Lafontaine.*

D.—The method of instruction employed was that of setting exercises, subjects of composition, and passages of text-books to be prepared, one day in the week being devoted to lectures on syntax, comparative grammar, and literature.

E.—The students in the classes of modern languages belong to the Faculties of Medicine, of Arts, and to the School of Engineering.

F.—The number of students in the medical class was 51. In the *senior* French, 26; in the *junior* French, 24; and in the German class, 8.

G.—The general conduct of the students was most satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the lecture-rooms and the attendance excellent.

R. DE VERICOUR.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CELTIC.

I beg leave most respectfully to state, for the information of the President, that there were no classes in Celtic in the session 1863-64. In the preceding sessions I generally had two classes, namely, a senior and a junior class.

OWEN CONNELLAN.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS.

A.—Three terms of lectures delivered on Monday and Friday at twelve, two, and three o'clock; on Wednesday at twelve and two o'clock; and during part of the sessions on Tuesday at three o'clock. Instruction was also given on Wednesday at three o'clock, chiefly to junior students.

B.—Mathematics. The text-books recommended were Potts' School Euclid; the different works of Mr. Todhunter, Boole's Differential Equations, Frost and Wolstenholme's Solid Geometry.

C.—Illustrations given on the blackboard.

D.—Questions set, and the students' answers examined weekly.

E.—Students of Arts and Engineering.

F.—In the first year's course about fifty-four; in the second about twenty-three; in the third, two.

G.—Discipline very good.

H.—Somewhat imperfect.

GEORGE BOOLE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY.

A.—Two courses. 1. First course of three months: in first term, eight weeks; in second, ten; and in third, seven weeks. 2. Second course of three months. In the first course were given three lectures per week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 12. In the second course the practical operations in the laboratory were conducted at 2 on Monday and Wednesday, and at 3 on Tuesday and Thursday.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

B.—First course on systematic chemistry. Subjects of lecture:—the laws of combination, history of metallic and non-metallic substances, the theories of organic chemistry, and the description of organic compounds. The second course is entirely practical, and is conducted in the laboratory. The text-books for the course are the larger works of Kane, Graham. Regnault, and the outlines of Fownes and Gregory.

C.—The courses are abundantly illustrated by diagrams, drawings, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In the first course, the mode of instruction is by lectures, and the students are invited and encouraged after lectures to seek for explanation, and to discuss difficulties with the Professor. In the second course each student works in the laboratory under the immediate superintendence of the Professor.

E.—First course is attended by students of the Faculty of Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture, and by a few voluntary students of the Faculty of Arts.

F.—In the first course eighty-six matriculated and five non-matriculated. In the practical class the number was twenty-one. The general attendance was good.

G.—The general conduct was very good, and state of discipline very good.

H.—The department has been well provided for in the reconstructed west wing of the college. The arrangements and fitments in the lecture-room and laboratories are extremely convenient, and enable the Professor to conduct his department with more ease and comfort. His supply of apparatus, &c. is very good.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A.—Five courses. 1. Each three terms. 2. In the first term, lectures were delivered seven weeks; in the second, eleven weeks; and in the third, seven weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, and in the honor class, three lectures were delivered in each week. In each of the other classes two lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics, the subjects were Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Text-books:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals; Ganot, Traite de Physique. In Mathematical Physics, Newth's Mechanics; Duhamel, Cours de Mecanique; Walton's Examples; Lloyd's Light and Vision; Brinkley's Astronomy. In Engineering Physics, Tate's Exercises on Mechanics; Twisden's Practical Mechanics; De Pambour's Theory of the Steam Engine.

C.—The lectures on Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics, the tutorial method of instruction was used, and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts, and second year in Engineering; the courses in Mathematical Physics by students of the third year in Arts and Engineering; the class of Engineering Physics by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics, 31; junior class of Experimental Physics, 52; Mathematical Physics (honor), 5; Mathematical Physics (Engineering), 5; Engineering Physics, 5. The attendance was regular in all the classes.

Reports from Professors.

G.—The conduct of the students was very satisfactory.

H.—The temporary arrangements for carrying on the business of the department were satisfactory.

JOHN ENGLAND.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoology and Botany. 1. The course consisted of seventy lectures, and extended over three terms. 2. The first term included seven; the second, nine; and the third, more than seven weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3 P.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the Principles of Zoology and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Knox's translation of Milne-Edwards' Zoology; together with Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany. Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora; Lindley's Descriptive Botany; and Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology, were also recommended.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts, and of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Eight students in the Faculty of Arts, fifty-two in the Faculty of Medicine, and six non-matriculated students were present during the course. Seven of these were disqualified for insufficient attendance.

G.—The conduct of most of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge is efficient. The Professor is still much in want of a private room, wherein to prepare himself to meet his class.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

A.—The course of lectures on Geology and Mineralogy extended over the three terms of the session; being eight weeks in the first term, nine weeks in the second, and seven weeks in the third. The number of lectures given being three each week; the days of lectures, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the hour from one to two, P.M.

B.—The lectures of Geology and Mineralogy included Physical Geography, Physical Geology, Palæontology; also, a description of the external characters of minerals, their composition and distribution. The books recommended in connexion with the course were Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Page's Elementary Text-book, Lyell's Manual and Principles of Geology, Juke's Manual of Geology, and Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy.

C.—The course of lectures was illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens.

D.—The mode of instruction was professorial; and when sufficient advancement had been made by the students, practical instruction—field instruction—was given.

E.—The whole of the students, except one, belonged to the engineering department.

F.—The number of students attending lectures was sixteen, all matriculated students of the second year's engineering, except the one just referred to, who was attached to no department; and the general attendance was good.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

G.—The conduct of the students during lectures, and the state of discipline, were in every respect satisfactory.

H.—As regards fitments, supplies, and accommodation, these in all respects are what are required. But with reference to cleanliness the Professor is not able to speak so satisfactorily.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—Four courses, viz. :—1. One on Geometrical Drawing, to students of the first year. 2. One on Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration, to students of the second. 3. One on Civil Engineering, to students of the third year. 4. A course of instruction in office work attended by the students of each year. Each course was continued through the three terms, the first term being of eight week's duration, the second of ten, and the third of seven. The lectures in each class were delivered three times in the week: to the first year's students on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten, A.M. ; to students of the second year on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten, A.M.; and to students of the third year on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at twelve, noon. Instruction in the office on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the office being open from ten, A.M., to two, P.M. The number of lectures delivered was—

To the first year's class, ...	59
„ second year's class, ...	62
„ third year's class, ...	69
In the office, ...	61
	251
Of these, there were attended by two classes simultaneously, .	16
Leaving the absolute number given, ...	235

B.—First year :—Descriptive Geometry, Orthographic Projection, Isometric Projection, Perspective, Principles of Architecture ; text-books : Hall's Descriptive Geometry, Engineer's and Machinist's Drawing-Book, Rickman's Architecture, and Nicholson's Five Orders. Second year :—Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration, the Oblique Bridge; text-books : Rankine's Civil Engineering, Buck on Oblique Bridges. Third year :—Nature and strength of materials used by the civil engineers, principles of the construction of bridges, roads, railroads, canals, hydraulics, &c. ; text-books : Rankine's Civil Engineering, and selected portions of various books in the College Library. In the office the students of the first year were engaged chiefly in drawing the problems given at lectures, and in practising to shade with Indian ink. Those of the second and third year in making drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to drawings and instruments.

D.—Both the professorial and tutorial methods were used, and instruction was given in the field.

E.—Students in civil engineering.

F.—Forty-five.

G.—Good.

H.—The burned portion of the College not having been restored, the accommodation was temporary and insufficient. The supply of drawing instruments, &c., destroyed in the fire is now to a great extent replaced.

ALEXANDER JACK.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of AGRICULTURE.

Mr. William Sherard alone attended my class for the session 1863-4. For a portion of the session ill-health prevented his regular attendance, but for the whole of the remainder of the session he was assiduous in his attendance and zealous in the prosecution of his studies. As in each of of my annual reports, so in this, I have to observe that, with the exception of the means of teaching agriculture practically, and without which, knowing how little the sciences bearing on agriculture are appreciated by those who have the means of supporting their sons at College, I never expected a large attendance. All the means of theoretical teaching are amply provided by the College.

EDMUND MURPHY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics. 1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, two terms. 2. One term, ten weeks; two terms, eighteen weeks. 3. Logic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock; Saturdays, at nine o'clock. Metaphysics—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at one o'clock; Saturdays, at ten o'clock.

B.—Logic, deductive and inductive; Aldrich, parts of Mill, Bayres, Thomson, &c. Metaphysics, History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic—second year's students in arts. Metaphysics—third year's students in arts.

F.—Logic, fourteen. Metaphysics, seven. Attendance satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The accommodation during the session was only temporary, as the College was under repair, but it was sufficient for the purposes of instruction.

C. J. READ.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of POLITICAL ECONOMY and JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Political Economy, twenty-four lectures. 1. Jurisprudence, twenty-two lectures; Civil Law, twenty-four lectures. 2. Between two and three. 3. Three and four.

B.—*Political Economy.*—The principles which regulate rent, profit, and wages; the principles of commerce, of taxation, of the funding system, and of currency and banking. J. S. Mills, senior; Fawcett, Mills, M'Culloch, A. Smith. *Jurisprudence.*—Principal subjects discussed in J. S. Mill's Logic; chapters on the Social Science; his chapters on Property, and the functions of Government in his Political Economy; Stephen's Criminal Law; Maine's Ancient Law; Dremoul's Bentham, &c.—*Civil Law.*—Sandar's Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—In Political Economy and the Civil Law the method of lectorial instruction is employed; in Political Economy portions of text-books are required to be prepared as lessons; in jurisprudence the want of any text-book prevents this being done.

E.—Political Economy, Arts, Jurisprudence Law, and Civil Law.

F.—Political Economy, three matriculated; Jurisprudence, nine, eight

Reports from Professors.

matriculated, one non-matriculated; Civil Law, two matriculated. The attendance, with a few exceptions, was very regular.

G.—Very good.

H.—The accommodation for lecture-room was temporary during the rebuilding of the College, but it was sufficient.

R. H. MILLS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW.

A.—There were three courses of lectures to three several classes during three terms delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the hours prescribed by the Council; twenty-four lectures were given to each class, and occupied two weeks in each term.

B.—The lectures to the class of the first year comprised the subjects of the Law of Real Property, and the principles of Conveyancing; practical instruction was given in the use of precedents; the text-book read by the class was Williams on Real Property; Davidson's Precedents in Conveyancing were referred to, and the first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries; and the second volume of Kerr's edition were recommended for perusal by the class.

The lectures to the class of the second year were on the subject of Personal Property, Equity, and comprised instruction in those branches of law; the text-books read were Williams on Personal Property; Smith's Manual of Equity; the Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency; the second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries; Smith on Contracts, and Smith on Mercantile Law, were recommended for perusal.

The lectures to the class of the third year were on the subject of Common and Criminal Law, and included the subjects of the History of Law, the constitution and jurisdiction of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Justice, the procedure in Crown and Civil causes at Law and in Equity, and the Civil Bill Courts. The text-books were the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries; Stephens' and Kerr's editions; Broom's Common Law; Broom's Maxims; Smith's Leading Cases; and Copinger on County Courts.

C.—The lectures were illustrated as far as possible by the perusal of cases, and their consideration, and requiring the members of the class to select applicable precedents, &c.

D.—The members of each class were required to read and answer questions in portions of the text-books in use.

E.—Law and Arts.

F.—Nine in the class of the first year, of whom eight were matriculated, and one a non-matriculated student; two in the class of the second year, both matriculated; and two in the class of the third year, both matriculated. Total number of students, 13.

G.—I have to continue the same favourable report of the conduct and discipline of the students which I have had uniformly the satisfaction of submitting to the President.

H.—In my opinion the general condition of this faculty is good, and becoming each session more efficient, as indicated by a gradual increase in the number of students availing themselves of instruction in Law.

MICHAEL BARRY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted), during the Medical Session; Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical

Demonstrations at twelve o'clock. Number of lectures and demonstrations, 220.

B.—One course entitled Anatomy and Physiology, the other Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations; the dissections performed by the students are superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and by his assistant in the course of Practical Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—

1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human frame; development of tissues and all other branches of Histology; composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c.

2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the brain and its membranes; spinal cord and its membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste, organ of voice, &c.

3. The course comprehends all branches of Human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it, are elucidated by reference to comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology, is illustrated by the constant use of the microscope.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, &c.; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz., Todd and Bowman on Physiology, &c.; Carpenter's, Valentin's, and Kirke's works on Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, by Drs. Sharpey and Ellis; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's Vade Mecum; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries; Kölliker, Gerber, and Hassal, on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute Anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by microscopical preparations. The principles of Physiology are elucidated by experiments upon animals, when deemed necessary.

D.—The students are examined *vivâ voce* upon the subjects treated of in the course; the examinations have been usually held on Saturday, in order that there should be no loss of lectures on other days of the week.

E.—Students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—Total number of anatomical students, 107, viz., one hundred matriculated; seven non-matriculated. The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by seventy-seven students, viz., seventy-three matriculated; four non-matriculated. The course of Practical Anatomy was attended by fifty-eight students.

G.—The students have attended the Professor's lectures with great regularity.

H.—The supplies of preparations, plates, charts, and diagrams are good; but it is most desirable additions should be made to the anatomical collections, and that a proper museum should be constructed.

The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness.

G.—Accommodation extremely defective; there is not now a separate apartment for the Anatomical Demonstrations; the room in which the lectures upon Anatomy and Physiology are delivered is small, dark, ill-constructed, and unsuitable for a course of this description; the Professor has represented these facts during ten years without any result; in the last session the Anatomical students numbered 107; in the present, the

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

Anatomical classes have further increased. The Clarendon building, rudely erected, in order to afford moderate accommodation to about twenty-five students, cannot unfortunately adapt itself to nearly five times that number.

J. H. CORBETT.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, two terms; the first about six weeks, the second about fifteen. 3rd. Three lectures each week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at three o'clock.

B.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, embracing, first, Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Marrow; next, of the organs contained in the Chest; then of the diseases contained in the Abdominal Cavity; finally, blood diseases, and such as affect several organs equally. Purely theoretical subjects, or general Pathology, are taken up at various convenient parts of the course.

C.—Illustrated by specimens of morbid Anatomy and reference to plates.

D.—Examinations are held each week particularly on theoretical subjects.

E.—Students of the medical faculty.

F.—Thirty-one matriculated and two non-matriculated.

G.—The conduct of students admirable for regularity and attention.

H.—Owing to the burning of the Pathological Museum, there is a complete want of the objects necessary for this branch of medical science.

DENIS CHARLES O'CONNOR, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY.

A.—Midwifery. Six months. Over sixty lectures. Three lectures weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology and Pathology of the functions of reproduction and gestation. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management of infants, &c.

C.—Diagram, casts, models, preparations, &c.

D.—

E.—Medical.

F.—Matriculated, twenty-seven; non-matriculated, one; total twenty-eight. General attendance good.

G.—Good.

H.—Good, considering present disadvantages.

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—Six months' course. Twenty-six weeks. Three lectures a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from two to three, P.M.

B.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising the general outline of the action of medicines, and the particular description of the individual substances employed, their actions, uses, and applications. Text-books—the treatises on Materia Medica of Perura, Royle, Osterten, Clarus, Trousseau and Pidoux.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, microscopical demonstrations, and plants from the College Botanical Garden.

D.—Special instruction in the manner above stated.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

F.— of whom non-matriculated.

G.—General conduct very good.

H.—At present complete want of apparatus and of proper chemicals; the specimens of Materia being very scanty, the previous collection having been lost in the late fire.

PURCELL O'LEARY.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months. Lectures given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two, P.M.

B.—The subjects chiefly enlarged upon are toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, and the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. The text-books are Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, and Taylor on Poisons. The perusal of leading cases reported; as for example, Lord Ferrer's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases.

C.—The course is illustrated by experiments when required.

D.—The method of teaching is by lectures alone, illustrated by experiments.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Twenty-two matriculated, and two non-matriculated attended the course.

G.—Their conduct was very good, and the discipline of the class excellent.

H.—The class of Medical Jurisprudence is at present entirely dependent upon the department of Chemistry for the apparatus and materials necessary for illustrating the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.
MICHAEL BARRY, B.A.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates.

A LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND HONORS, obtained by CANDIDATES from QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the EXAMINATIONS held in OCTOBER, 1864.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Third Class:—John Wall, B.A.

Unclassed:
- Albert J. Clapp.
- Henry Cook.
- Laurence Corban.
- Frederick Daly.
- James Foley.
- Richard M. Graham.
- Humphry C. Gillespie.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- John Hadden.
- Henry M'Naughten Jones.
- James Kelly.
- John W. M'Carty.
- Patrick O'Keeffe.
- Parker A. Smith.
- Richard G. Williams.

DEGREE OF M.A.

Unclassed:—Edward B. Gardiner.

DEGREE OF B.A.

Second Class:
- Richardson Evans, Second Class in Ancient Classics.

Third Class:
- William T. Stewart, Third Class in Experimental Science.

Unclassed:
- James B. Armour.
- Stephen Bergin.
- Daniel T. Buckley.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- James Hanafin.
- Burke Long.
- Jeremiah G. O'Grady.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates

A LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, &c.—*continued.*

DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class:—William H. Shaw.

Unclassed:
- Charles Burke.
- Henry O'Neill.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- John T. Smyth.
- Richard N. Unkles.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

First Class:—Richardson Evans.

Second Class:—Stephen Bergin and John Connor.

Unclassed:
- Cornelius Buckley.
- Daniel T. Buckley.
- James Hanafin.
- Burke Long.
- Jeremiah G. O'Grady.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- Anthony Perrier.
- William T. Stewart.
- Thomas West.
- Maurice Wren.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Third Class:—Andrew Mullen.

Unclassed:
- Henry Thomas Brown.
- Cornelius Buckley.
- Thomas St. John Clarke.
- William Collins.
- Henry Donovan.
- James C. Foley.
- John Hadden.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- Oscar D. Haniball.
- William B. Johnston.
- Mark Long.
- John H. Newman.
- Jeremiah O'Grady.
- Charles H. Roche.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

First Class:—William H. Shaw.

Second Class:—Henry O'Neill and Richard N. Unkles.

Unclassed:
- Charles T. Burke.
- George H. Moore.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- John T. Smyth.

Appendix H.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

APPENDIX H.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL, REGULATIONS, and PAPERS of QUESTIONS for the SPECIAL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

ORDER of COUNCIL, November, 1862.—That £80 be appropriated for Prizes, on the same conditions as agreed to on the 24th of November, 1860, viz.:—

Three prizes of £40, £25, and £15 respectively, will be offered for competition during the Session 1860–61 to Matriculated students of the Queen's Colleges, of not less than two and not more than five years' standing.

The examination will include all the literary and scientific subjects of the Arts' undergraduate course; marks being assigned to the several subjects such that the aggregate shall not exceed 6,100, of which 3,000 will be assigned to literary and 3,100 to scientific subjects.

In order to qualify a candidate for the prize of £40, he shall have obtained an aggregate of at least 2,000 marks. The qualification for the prize of £25 will be an aggregate of at least 1,750 marks, and for the prize of £15 an aggregate of at least 1,500 marks.

Unless a candidate shall obtain at least one-sixth of the number of marks assigned to any subject, he shall not obtain any credit for that subject in the aggregate of his marks.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

The examination for these prizes will take place towards the close of the second term of Session 1861–62. Every candidate for any of these prizes shall at the time of competition be a *bonâ fide* student of the Queen's College, Cork, *i.e.*, shall have been in attendance during the previous part of the Session on at least *one* course of lectures.

SCALE of MARKS for SPECIAL PRIZES.

	Marks.
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,000
Physics,	300
Chemistry,	300
Zoology and Botany,	300
Geology and Mineralogy,	300
Logic,	300
Metaphysics,	300
Political Economy,	300
Total,	3,100

	Marks
English Literature,	300
Mediæval History,	300
English Language and Composition,	300
Greek Language, Literature, and History,	600
Roman Language, Literature, and History,	600
German Language,	300
Italian Language,	300
French Language,	300
Total,	3,000

ROBERT J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

EXTRA PRIZES.—LATIN.

Extra Prize.

Translate :—

LIVY, XXI., 8.

Hinc spes, hinc desperatio animos irritat, Poeno cepisse iam se urbem, si paulum adnitatur, credente, Saguntinis pro nudata moenibus patria corpora opponentibus, nec ullo pedem referente, ne in relictum a se locum hostem immitteret. Itaque quo acrius et confertim magis utrimque pugnabant, eo plures vulnerabantur nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo. Phalarica erat Saguntinis, missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat. Id, sicut in pilo, quadratum stuppa circumligabant linebantque pice. Ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, ut cum armis tranfigere corpus posset. Sed id maxime, etiam si haesisset in scuto, nec penetrasset in corpus, pavorem faciebat, quod, cum medium accensum mitteretur conceptumque ipso motu multo maiorem ignem ferret, arma omitti cogebat, nudumque militem ad insequentes ictus praebebat.

HORACE—*Satires*, II., viii., 1–15.

Horat. Ut Nasidieni iuvit te coena beati?
Nam mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic
De medio potare die. *Fundan.* Sic, ut mihi nunquam
In vita fuerit melius. *Hor.* Dic, si grave non est,
Quae prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca.
Fund. In primis Lucanus aper: leni fuit Austro
Captus, ut aiebat coenae pater; acria circum
Rapula, lactucae, radices, qualia lassum
Pervellunt stomachum, siser, halec, faecula Coa.
His ubi sublatis puer alte cinctus acernam
Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, et alter
Sublegit quodcunque iaceret inutile quodque
Posset coenantes offendere; ut Attica virgo
Cum sacris Cereris procedit fuscus Hydaspes,
Caecuba vina ferens, Alcon Chium maris expers,

Appendix H.

Extra Prize.

1. Describe the Circus Maximus.
2. What were the chief causes of the fall of the Roman Republic?
3. Draw a map of Gaul in the time of Julius Cæsar.
4. Mention the ancient authors who are most useful in illustrating Juvenal.
5. Give some proofs of the great antiquity of the Latin language.

Translate into Latin :—

The thoughts and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time must have been tumultuous and intense. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The great mystery of the ocean was revealed; his theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established; he had secured to himself a glory which must be as durable as the world itself!

It is difficult even for the imagination to conceive the feelings of such a man at the moment of so sublime a discovery. What a bewildering crowd of conjectures must have thronged upon his mind as to the land which lay before him, covered with darkness!

Translate into Latin verse :—

Adieu the woods and water's side,
  Imperial Danube's rich domain!
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
  The rocks abrupt and grassy plain!
  For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swelled each torrent of the hill;
  Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
  And watery winds that sweep the vale
Grow loud and louder still.

Yes, I have loved thy wild abode,
  Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore,
Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
  And scarce the fisher plies an oar;
  For man's neglect I love thee more;
That art nor avarice intrude
  To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
  Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
Magnificently rude.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

Special Prizes.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—GREEK.

Translate the following passages :—

(A.)

Ποιησάντων δὲ τούτων τοῦτο μετὰ ταῦτα διεξήϊε ὁ στρατός. ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ σκευοφόροι τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια μετὰ δὲ τούτους στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμὶξ, οὐ διακεκριμένοι· τῇ δὲ ὑπερημίσεες ἦσαν, ἐνθαῦτα διελέλειπτο, καὶ οὐ συνέμισγον οὗτοι βασιλέϊ. προηγεῦντο μὲν δὴ ἱππόται χίλιοι ἐκ Περσέων πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι, μετὰ δὲ αἰχμοφόροι χίλιοι, καὶ οὗτοι ἐκ πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι, τὰς λόγχας κάτω ἐς τὴν γῆν τρέψαντες, μετὰ δὲ ἱροὶ Νισαῖοι καλεύμενοι ἵπποι δέκα, κεκοσμημένοι ὡς κάλλιστα.

Νισαῖοι δὲ καλέονται ἵπποι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· ἔστι πεδίον μέγα τῆς Μσδικῆς, τῷ οὔνομά ἐστι Νίσαιον. τοὺς ὦν δὴ ἵππους τοὺς μεγάλους φέρει τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο. ὄπισθε δὲ τούτων τῶν δέκα ἵππων ἅρμα Διὸς ἱρὸν ἐπετέτακτο, τὸ ἵπποι μὲν εἷλκον λευκοὶ ὀκτὼ, ὄπισθε δὲ τῶν ἵππων εἵπετο πεζῇ ἡνίοχος ἐχόμενος τῶν χαλινῶν· οὐδεὶς γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦτον τὸν θρόνον ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει. τούτου δὲ ὄπισθε αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπ' ἅρματος ἵππων Νισαίων. παραβεβήκεε δέ οἱ ἡνίοχος, τῷ οὔνομα ἦν Πατιράμφης, Ὀτάνεω παῖς ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω.

Appendix II.

Special Prizes.

HERODOTUS.

(B.)

Ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρός τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ οὐ προσῆκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦμεν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται· καὶ ἢν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μάχῃ τήνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε. χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἣν ἕκαστος πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἀγάλλεται, καὶ τῶν πατέρων, οἳ τούσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.

THUCYDIDES.

(C.)

πρὸς νυν σε πατρὸς πρός τε μητρὸς, ὦ τέκνον,
πρός τ' εἴ τί σοι κατ' οἶκόν ἐστι προσφιλὲς,
ἱκέτης ἱκνοῦμαι, μὴ λίπῃς μ' οὕτω μόνον,
ἔρημον ἐν κακοῖσι τοῖσδ', οἵοις ὁρᾷς,
ὅσοισί τ' ἐξήκουσας ἐνναίοντά με·
ἀλλ' ἐν παρέργῳ θοῦ με. δυσχέρεια μὲν,
ἔξοιδα, πολλὴ τοῦδε τοῦ φορήματος·
ὅμως δὲ τλῆθι. τοῖσι γενναίοισί τοι
τό τ' αἰσχρὸν ἐχθρὸν καὶ τὸ χρηστὸν εὐκλεές.
σοὶ δ' ἐκλιπόντι τοῦτ' ὄνειδος οὐ καλὸν,
δράσαντι δ', ὦ παῖ, πλεῖστον εὐκλείας γέρας,
ἐὰν μόλω 'γὼ ζῶν πρὸς Οἰταίαν χθόνα.
ἴθ'· ἡμέρας τοι μόχθος οὐχ ὅλης μιᾶς.
τόλμησον, ἐμβαλοῦ μ ὅπη θέλεις ἄγων,
εἰς ἀντλίαν, ἐς πρῷραν, ἐς πρύμνην, ὅποι
ἥκιστα μέλλω τοὺς ξυνόντας ἀλγυνεῖν.

SOPHOCLES.

(D.)

Χαῖρ', Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἐΐσης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς,
ἠμὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο
ἠδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν· πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ
δαίνυσθ'· ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν·
ἀλλὰ λίην μέγα πῆμα, Διοτρεφὲς, εἰσορόωντες
δείδιμεν· ἐν δοιῇ δὲ σαωσέμεν ἢ ἀπολέσθαι

Appendix H.

Special Prizes.

νῆας ἐΰσσελμους, εἰ μὴ σύγε δύσεαι ἀλκήν.
ἐγγὺς γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεος αὖλιν ἔθεντο
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ᾽ ἐπίκουροι,
κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδ᾽ ἔτι φασὶν
σχήσεσθ᾽, ἀλλ᾽ ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνῃσιν πεσέεσθαι.
Ζεὺς δέ σφι Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων
ἀστράπτει· Ἕκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθέκεϊ βλεμεαίνων
μαίνεται ἐκπάγλως, πίσυνος Διὶ, οὐδέ τι τίει
ἀνέρας οὐδὲ θεούς· κρατερὴ δέ ἑ λύσσα δέδυκεν.
ἀρᾶται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἠῶ δῖαν·
στεῦται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκὸψειν ἄκρα κόρυμβα
αὐτάς τ᾽ ἐμπρήσειν μαλεροῦ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ, Ἀχαιοὺς
δῃώσειν παρὰ τῇσιν, ὀρινομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.

HOMER.

(E.)

Εὖ δ᾽ ὄπιν ἀθανάτων μακάρων πεφυλαγμένος εἶναι.
μηδὲ κασιγνήτῳ ἶσον ποιεῖσθαι ἑταῖρον·
εἰ δέ κε ποιήσῃς, μή μιν πρότερος κακὸν ἔρξῃς.
μηδὲ ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν. εἰ δέ κεν ἄρχῃ,
ἤ τι ἔπος εἰπὼν ἀποθύμιον, ἠὲ καὶ ἔρξας,
δὶς τὸσα τίνυσθαι μεμνημένος· εἰ δέ κεν αὖθις
ἡγῆτ᾽ ἐς φιλότητα, δίκην δ᾽ ἐθέλῃσι παρασχεῖν,
δέξασθαι. δειλός τοι ἀνὴρ φίλον ἄλλοτε ἄλλον
ποιεῖται, σὲ δὲ μή τι νόον κατελεγχέτω εἶδος·
μηδὲ πολύξεινον, μηδ᾽ ἄξεινον καλέεσθαι,
μηδὲ κακῶν ἕταρον, μηδ᾽ ἐσθλῶν νεικεστῆρα.
μηδέ ποτ᾽ οὐλομένην πενίην θυμοφθόρον ἀνδρὶ
τέτλαθ᾽ ὀνειδίζειν, μακάρων δόσιν αἰὲν ἐόντων.
γλώσσης τοι θησαυρὸς ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἄριστος
φειδωλῆς, πλείστη δὲ χάρις κατὰ μέτρον ἰούσης.
εἰ δὲ κακὸν εἴποις, τάχα κ᾽ αὐτὸς μεῖζον ἀκούσαις.

HESIOD.

GREEK HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

1. State briefly the arguments for and against the legends of Egyptian and Phœnician settlement in Greece.

2. *οἰκιστὴς δ᾽ ἐγένετο Φάλιος Κορίνθιος κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθείς.*—Explain this; and describe generally the nature of the connexion between a Grecian colony and its parent state.

3. Describe the constitution of Athens, as established by Solon, and the changes introduced by Cleisthenes and Pericles respectively.

4. State the principal contents of the abridgment of Greek history which Thucydides has prefixed to his narrative of the Peloponnesian War; supplying dates.

5. Explain the term Ἀμφικτυονία, and discuss its derivation. Describe the constitution and functions of the most celebrated of the Amphictyonic councils.

6. Enumerate the dramatic writers of Greece previous to the time of Sophocles, tracing the growth of tragedy as you proceed.

Special Prizes.

7. What were the sources from which Herodotus derived the materials for his history? Give an outline of the plan of his work.

8. Of what value is a knowledge of the ancient *myths* to the student of Greek history? Give the legendary accounts of Deucalion, Hellen, Æolus, Ion, Æacus.

9. Give some account of the Sacred War.

10. To what extent was the surface of the earth known to the ancient Greeks in historical times? Mention the principal places which had been colonized by them, adding, in each case, the name of the state or tribe, from which the colony had proceeded.

11. Trace the origin of prose writing among the Greeks; and give reasons for the earlier development of poetical composition among them.

12. Give your opinion as to the mode in which the Homeric poems were preserved; and state the source from which we derive our present text.

13. When did Hesiod live, and on what subjects did he write.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Translate into Attic Greek:—

The influence of Pericles was founded partly indeed upon the measures by which he courted popular favour—which would have been equally agreeable if they had been proposed by any other man—but still more on the rare qualities of his genius and character; on his eloquence, his military talents, and his political experience, his prudence, his integrity, his serenity, and greatness of soul. It was thus that he was enabled, permanently to control the assembly, and sometimes successfully to resist its declared wishes. No man ever appeared after him at the head of affairs who combined so many claims to general confidence and respect. But, with regard to the demagogues who succeeded him at the period we are now reviewing, it is clear that, with one exception, none of them possessed any personal influence, or was indebted for the degree of favour he enjoyed to any other instruments than the arts with which he flattered the passions of the people.

Into Greek Iambics:—

Our lives, cut off
In our young prime of years, are like green herbs,
With which we strew the houses of our friends;
For as their virtue, gather'd when they're green,
Before they wither or corrupt, is best;
So we in virtue are the best for death,
While yet we have not liv'd to such an age,
That the increasing canker of our sins
Hath spread too far upon us.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What are the merits of Spenser's "Faerie Queene?" With what defect has that poem been charged by the critics?

2. What evidence is mainly relied upon for ascertaining the chronological order of Shakespeare's plays?

3. Compare Pope and Dr. Johnson, as critics of Shakespeare, with Coleridge and Schlegel.

4. Enumerate the principal dramas of Ben Jonson.

Appendix H.

Special Prizes.

5. Characterize the prose style of Bacon, Hooker, and Sir Thomas Browne, respectively.

6. Give a brief analysis of "Paradise Lost," distinguishing the main action from the episodes. Have the episodes been considered too long?

7. What are the chief prose works of Milton?

8. Enumerate the principal dramas of Dryden.

9. Analyse Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," showing its design and management, and giving a sketch of the leading characters.

10. What principles of judgment, in poetry and versification, are laid down by Pope in his "Essay on Criticism?"

11. Give an account of the life and writings of Goldsmith.

12. Estimate the literary influence of Wordsworth.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION.

1. Explain Grimm's law of letter-change.

2. Compare the numerals and the pronouns in as many of the Indo-European languages as you may be acquainted with, and inquire how far Grimm's law is applicable to them.

3. In point of diction, what advantages result from an etymological acquaintance with the Germanic and the classical elements in the English language?

4. Explain the reflex or periodic style in composition. It is often said that a period is a sentence in which the meaning is suspended until the end. Is this statement in accordance with the view of Aristotle?

5. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—

(*a*). Historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis.

(*b*). Compare the Classical and the Romantic schools in English literature.

HISTORY—EUROPEAN.

1. Describe the extent and administration of the empire of Charlemagne.

2. Trace the rise and progress of the Mohammedan power.

3. Estimate the political and social influences of the Crusades.

ENGLISH.

4. Was trial by jury known to the Anglo-Saxon constitution?

5. What was the constitution of the Great Councils under the Anglo-Norman kings?

6. What principles of government were established by Magna Charta, and the Confirmatio Chartarum, 25 Edward I.?

7. Trace the origin of Parliamentary government in England.

8. What was the claim of Edward III. to the crown of France?

9. What was the foreign policy of James I.?

10. In the contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, what circumstances brought the controversy to issue, and produced civil war?

11. Note the formation and conduct of the Cabal Ministry under Charles II.

12. What was the Triple Alliance?

13. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht?

WM. RUSHTON, *Professor.*

Appendix H.

Special Prizes.

ITALIAN.

1. Give in Italian the subject of either of the following plays of Shakespeare :—" The Merchant of Venice," " Romeo and Juliet."

2. State in English what you know of Dante, and of his influence on Italian literature.

FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

It is only by labour that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labour can be made happy ; and the two cannot be separated with impunity. It would be well if all of us were handicraftsmen in some kind, and dishonour of manual labour done away with altogether ; so that, though there should still be a trenchant distinction of race between nobles and commoners, there should not among the latter be a trenchant distinction of employment, as between idle and working men, or between men of liberal and illiberal professions. All professions should be liberal.—*Ruskin.*

1. Give, in French, a brief account of the chronicles, memoirs, and of the historical works that are more especially celebrated in French literature.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. "New York, Mar. 3. Money easy. Gold is now quoted at $61\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. prem. Exchange on London, 176." Explain the above.

2. State the leading provisions of the Bank Charter Act, and the evils which they were respectively intended to correct.

3. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of production on a large and a small scale, (1) in manufacturing, (2) in agricultural pursuits.

4. State the advantages which some writers ascribe to peasant proprietorship.

5. What advantages arise from the circumstances of the public revenue of this country being raised partly by direct and partly by indirect taxation ?

6. Compare the advantages of import with those of export duties.

7. What is the principle of co-operative labour, and what advantages have been anticipated from its general introduction.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

REPORT of the LIBRARIAN.

The number of volumes in the library at the date of this report is 16,766. They may be classified as nearly as possible as follows :—

Pure Mathematics,	502
Mixed do.,	526
Chemistry and Mineralogy,	890
Geology and Paleontology,	530
Botany and Zoology,	1,249
Medical Science and Literature,	1,833
Theology and Moral Philosophy,	312
Logic and Metaphysics.	395
Political Economy, Jurisprudence, &c.,	459
Education,	159
Law,	720
Ancient Classical Literature,	1,731
Celtic Literature,	53
English Language and Literature,	1,131
Foreign do. do.,	1,239
History,	2,326
Biography,	517
Antiquities,	230
Geography, Voyages, Travels, &c.,	545
Engineering and Industrial Arts,	374
Agriculture,	194
Fine Arts,	183
Bibliography,	78
General Encyclopædias and Reviews,	597
Total,	16,766
Increase in number of volumes during past year,	923

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

Twenty-seven volumes were presented to the library during the year. A separate catalogue of books presented to the College, with the names of the donors, is preserved in the library.

After a careful examination, I am happy to report that the library has suffered no loss in any species of property during the past twelve months.

I have had no occasion to call the attention of the Vice-President to any breach of library discipline, which, as heretofore, is very satisfactory.

Since the date of my last report the examination hall has been fitted up as an additional library. I am at present engaged in arranging it, and have transferred to its shelves 2,550 volumes of serials. This will afford greater facilities for consulting works of such a nature; and by relieving the overcrowded state of the general library enable me to make the classification of the books therein more perfect.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to. The attention and promptitude of the College booksellers (Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin) continue to give me every satisfaction.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, *Librarian.*

Queen's College, Cork,
1st December, 1864.

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

APPENDIX K.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College.

ACCOUNT No. 1.—A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April, 1863, to 31st March, 1864.

HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1863,	1,033	1	1
,, amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	7,000	0	0
,, ,, Extra Salaries,	1,123	0	0
,, ,, Additional Grant,	1,000	0	0
,, ,, Board of Works,	40	0	0
,, Fees and Fines,	160	0	0
	£10,356	1	1

HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,150	0	0
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,506	14	8
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	336	10	2
,, ,, ,, Museum, Libraries, &c.,	1,215	12	3
,, ,, ,, Extra Salaries,	1,122	6	8
,, ,, error in casting up,	12	0	0
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1864,	1,013	1	11
	£10,356	5	8

ACCOUNT No. 1.—B.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the BURSAR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April 1864, to 31st March, 1865.

HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1864,	1,013	1	11
,, amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	9,316	16	6
,, ,, ,, for Fees, &c.,	158	0	0
,, Credit Balances,	12	16	4
	£10,500	14	9

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,102	13	2
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,600	9	3
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	331	17	1
,, ,, ,, Museum, Libraries, &c.,	1,376	18	1
,, ,, ,, Extra Salaries,	658	13	9
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1865,	1,429	13	1
	£10,500	4	5

ACCOUNT No. 2.—A.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of PARLIAMENTARY GRANT received, and of COLLEGE FEES and FINES, from 1st April, 1863 to 31st March, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on 1st April, 1863, as per last account,	11	0	5
,, amount of Parliamentary Grant received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	1,000	0	0
,, amount received from Board of Works, in repayment of expenses incurred, as per last Account,	40	0	0
,, receipts from College Fees and Fines,	160	0	0
,, Balance to Credit of Bursar on 31st March, 1864,	4	11	10
	£1,215	12	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Libraries :—						
Languages, Literature, and History,	96	8	0			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	5	9	4			
Natural Sciences,	34	16	2			
Engineering,	31	0	0			
Legal and Mental Sciences,	20	12	10			
Medical Sciences,	26	2	3			
General Interest and Periodicals,	62	14	2			
Binding and Sundries,	51	13	9			
				328	16	6
Museums :—						
Classical Art and Archæology,	100	0	0			
Physical and Chemical Laboratories,	118	11	7			
Engineering Models,	15	0	0			
Medical Sciences,	77	15	2			
				311	6	9
Establishment :—						
Printing and Stationery,	97	18	1			
Advertisements and Postage,	70	5	6			
Porters' Clothing,	42	6	0			
Sundries, including Fitments not furnished by Board of Works,	51	5	11			
Heating and Lighting, including Fireman's Wages,	186	18	11			
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	126	14	7			
				575	9	0
				£1,215	12	3

ACCOUNT No. 2.—B.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of PARLIAMENTARY GRANT received, and of COLLEGE FEES and FINES, from 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services for Parliamentary Grant of 1864–5,	1,600	0	0
,, amount received for College Fees, &c.,	158	0	0
	£1,758	0	0

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to Credit of Bursar on 1st April, 1864,				4	11	10
Libraries :—						
Languages, Literature, and History,	205	13	11			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	34	10	4			
Natural Sciences,	64	7	5			
Engineering and Agriculture,	45	5	7			
Legal and Mental Sciences,	41	4	1			
Medical Sciences,	55	3	1			
General Interest and Office,	17	4	0			
Binding and Sundries,	60	3	1			
				523	11	6
Museums :—						
Classical Art and Archæology,	50	0	0			
Physical and Chemical Laboratories,	95	14	5			
Engineering Models and Instruments,	20	13	2			
Medical Sciences,	49	3	6			
Natural Sciences,	24	4	0			
				239	15	1
Establishment :—						
Printing and Stationery,	85	17	1			
Advertisements and Postage,	95	8	5			
Porters' Clothing,	47	15	0			
Sundries, including Fitments not supplied by Board of Works,	51	6	4			
Heating and Lighting, including Fireman's Wages,	193	4	10			
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	139	19	10			
				613	11	6
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on 1st April, 1865,				376	10	1
				£1,758	0	0

(Signed), E. M. Fitzgerald, *Bursar.*

April, 1865.

Appendix L

Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

APPENDIX L.

Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and Return of Punishments; Reports of the Deans of Residences of the several Religious Denominations.

Return to be filled up by the Vice-President and sent in to the Registrar, for the official information of the President, on or before the 5th day of November, for the Collegiate Session, 1863–64.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

Signed by order of the President,
Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

The Vice-President.

Report of the Vice-President.

A.—The several departments of the College were in an efficient state, taking into account the condition of the College buildings consequent on the fire.

B.—The general discipline of the College was satisfactory. Two students, however, were fined £2 each, for being under the influence of drink; and the name of one student was removed from the College books for grossly immoral conduct, which came to the knowledge of the College authorities.

John Ryall, *Vice-President.*

Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted by the COLLEGE COUNCIL, Session 1863–64.

Offences	Punishment.
One student, for grossly immoral conduct.	Expelled from the College.
Two students, for being under the influence of drink within the College.	Fined £2 each.

R. J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

I have no means whatever, as Dean of Residences, of observing the conduct of the students of the Queen's College who are members of the Established Church. Deans of Residences are not permitted by the Council to give any religious instruction to the students inside the walls of the College; and it is almost unreasonable to expect that the students will attend anywhere else. As the Rector of St. Nicholas, I am acquainted with many of the students, and on three evenings every week, at eight o'clock, last winter, I had classes for young men. To these classes I invited the students, but very few of them were able to attend. I intend this winter to form a class exclusively for the students at an earlier hour, and I hope I may be more successful. But I feel, in common with the other Deans, that I have some reason to complain that the Council has denied to us the opportunity which the law permits it to give, of instructing the students committed in some degree to our care.

GEORGE WEBSTER,
Chancellor of Cork and Dean of Residences.

October 25, 1864.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN DEAN of RESIDENCES.

As there are no facilities afforded by the College authorities for meeting the students for religious instruction, my intercourse with the Wesleyan students has not been so intimate as I could wish. I have found them, however, diligent in their attendance upon religious worship, and I have every reason to believe that their conduct has been entirely correct.

Cork, November 2, 1864. WALLACE M'MULLEN.

REPORT of the DEAN of RESIDENCES for the STUDENTS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Cork, October, 29, 1864.

SIR,—With regard to the Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the Session 1863–64, I have to report that they were distinguished by good character, by attention to their religious duties, and by studious habits.

I am yours, very truly,
WILLIAM MAGILL, *Dean of Residences.*

Sir Robert Kane.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the NON-SUBSCRIBING PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNITY.

Cork, November, 1864.

SIR,—I have to report that the general conduct of the students under my charge, during the Session 1863–64, has been exceedingly good.

W. WHITELEGGE.

To the President, Queen's College, Cork.

Appendix M.

APPENDIX M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the TRIENNIAL VISITATION of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, on April 12, 1865.

Visitors.—The LORD CHANCELLOR; the LORD BISHOP of KILLALOE; Dr. CORRIGAN, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and Dr. W. COLLIS, President of the College of Surgeons.

After the routine business of the visitation had been gone through, the LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing Sir Robert Kane, President of the College, said: It is my duty to inform you, as I suppose you have been already officially informed, that I have received a letter by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, directing the attention of the Visitors to the Report that you as President of this College recently presented to Parliament, and to the correspondence and documents appended to that Report relative to the fire that occurred here in May, 1862. The letter states that in that correspondence statements were made by Professor Bullen seriously affecting the character of the President of the College, which, on the other hand, the President asserts to be false, and the Lord Lieutenant states that these statements gravely affected the discipline of the College, and he hopes that the Visitors will think fit to make them the subject of inquiry. In regard to this matter, we are very much in the hands of the parties immediately concerned as to the course which either of them, or any other person connected with the College should require of us to take, or think proper to take themselves; but, it is right I should tell you, as far as my individual opinion is concerned, that some of the statements made by Professor Bullen do reflect seriously on you as Principal of the College, in a manner which it strikes me would make it be believed that you were intimately connected with certain matters referred to in the correspondence. What we have to inquire into is, whether anything has occurred so affecting the discipline of the College that would demand our attention and report. In that correspondence a conversation is reported to have taken place between you and Professor Bullen, in which a charge is made that you endeavoured to persuade him to make a particular report to the Government with regard to that fire having been the act, or having been done at the instigation of certain parties. Now, I cannot help saying, that in my opinion any interference of that kind by the President of the College with one of the Professors, in endeavouring to make him concur in a representation in regard to anything occurring in the College that was not founded on the truth, would be a great breach of discipline on the part of the President. It strikes me, that in that light, and in that light only, we, as Visitors have to deal with it. We are not a criminal tribunal, not having the power to investgate the origin of the calamity, or any matter with regard to any person who may have been suspected or charged with being concerned in the fire. With that, we have nothing to do, that is matter for a criminal court of justice; and I apprehend that as Visitors we have nothing to do with the charge itself. All I can find we have to deal with is with the allegations contained in the correspondence; and the simple question will be, whether as President of the College, you, Sir Robert Kane, did, or did not, endeavour to persuade a Professor of the College to make an untrue representation to the public authorities with regard to that calamitous occurrence. Having made these observations, I will leave it to Dr. Bullen to say is he now prepared to verify his statements as to a breach of discipline by the President of the College. If he is prepared to do that, it will be for you as President to free yourself from that charge, so as to satisfy us that the other party was not warranted in stating what he did.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

Sir ROBERT KANE said he utterly denied the allegations of Dr. Bullen; he demanded the fullest investigation, and would leave the case entirely in the hands of his professional advisers, (Messrs. Charles Barry, Q.C., and M. Gould.)

Mr. CHARLES BARRY, Q.C.—My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the honour to appear as counsel for Sir Robert Kane in this inquiry; and, when I say that I have the honour to appear before you, I do not use the phrase merely in deference to the august tribunal before which I appear, but because I do sincerely think it an honour to have been selected by that eminent man to be his advocate on this occasion. I am happy to say that what perhaps may have been anticipated to be a painful and disagreeable inquiry, will have a termination that I think will be satisfactory to all who have the interests of this institution at heart. I think that the course adopted by Dr. Bullen, and which now, on behalf of Sir Robert Kane, I am about to mention to the Visitors, is one that reflects credit on him, and on those who have advised him; and that it will be hailed with satisfaction by you, my Lords and Gentlemen, representing as you do the University of the Queen in this country. My Lord Chancellor has read a letter from the Lord Lieutenant referring to certain matters to be investigated by the Visitors. I think my Lord Chancellor has most accurately stated the extent and limits of that inquiry, or rather what it would have been. I hold in my hand now a document which will, I think to the satisfaction of all here, terminate that inquiry. I hold, my Lords and Gentlemen, in my hand a letter from Dr. Bullen, addressed to the President, Sir Robert Kane, which I shall read without any further comment, because I think in itself it contains all that now need be said on this occasion.

"SIR,—In a communication addressed to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 9th day of July, 1863, I enclosed him two memoranda purporting to represent conversations had between you and me relative to the burning of the Queen's College, Cork. Those memoranda were not committed to writing for a considerable interval afterwards, nor until, as I am now convinced, lapse of time and intervening events had effaced from my mind an accurate recollection, and substituted an erroneous impression of what had passed between us. At the time I made the statements to His Excellency I believed in their accuracy, but am now satisfied that I was entirely mistaken, and that you are perfectly justified in your denial of the statements, which I now entirely withdraw. The excitement produced by the public discussion of these matters has since led me to prefer charges against you which are altogether unfounded, and which I beg also to retract in the most unqualified manner. I deeply regret what has occurred, and beg to offer you a most ample apology for any annoyance which these transactions may have occasioned you.

"DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D., Professor, Q.C.C."

"To Sir Robert Kane, President,
12th April, 1864."

Mr. W. M. JOHNSON (counsel for Dr. Bullen) said,—My Lords and Gentlemen, I am here on the part of Dr. Bullen; and I think after what has occurred, I will best discharge my duty by adding nothing to what my learned friend Mr. Barry has stated, save that the course which Professor Bullen has taken is one of which we, who have had the honour of advising him, entirely approve. We think he has taken the only course open to a man of honour, a gentleman, and a Professor of the high standing he has occupied for so many years. With these observations, I will leave the matter in your Lordships' hands.

Appendix M.

Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said,—The object of our inquiry which I stated in the few remarks I made at the opening of the proceedings has been answered by what has just taken place. Having stated what that object was—namely, to consider the verity or incorrectness of what was alleged by Dr. Bullen as having taken place with him, and Sir Robert Kane having now received from Dr. Bullen a full, explicit, unequivocal admission of the incorrectness of that statement, and an absolute withdrawal of it, as one he had no warranty for making, and as one which he now feels reflected deeply on Sir Robert Kane, and which no one who has heard it can have a moment's hesitation in saying would have disqualified Sir Robert Kane from presiding over this institution for one hour after it was verified; all I can say now is, that our functions with regard to this inquiry appear to be discharged; and it will be my duty to return to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the document just read by Mr. Barry, and which contains the only statement I can now make on the subject to the Government. What the action of the Government may be upon the result of that communication, it is not for me to say: I have no authority as a Visitor—we have no authority as Visitors here—to do more than receive the statement that has been made. It will be for others in authority to act upon it, in connexion with all the facts of the case, as they may think best. All I can say is, that as far as regards the interests of the College itself, as far as regards the character of the President of the College, and through him of the College, its authorities and students, I am very much gratified to find that Sir Robert Kane does not any longer labour under the imputations made in the documents which I have read. I do hope that never again in the annals of this College will occur such a correspondence, such statements as have been brought under the notice of the Government, and through them directed to be inquired into by the Visitors of the College. With this observation I have nothing further to say, but to express, as I have already done, my gratification, having regard to my knowledge of Sir Robert Kane, at the manner in which the inquiry has terminated; and my hope that the discipline and harmony, the success and progress of this College will henceforth conduce to the satisfaction of all connected with it, to the advantage of education, and to the welfare of the community.

The proceedings then terminated.

Appendix N.

Resolution of the Council regarding the Death of Dr. Boole.

APPENDIX N.

RESOLUTION of the COUNCIL of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, regarding the Death of Dr. BOOLE, late Professor of Mathematics.

December 15, 1864.

That the Council of the Queen's College, Cork, take this opportunity of their first meeting, since the lamented death of Doctor Boole, late Professor Mathematics, to express their deep sorrow for the event, and their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the College, by the sudden removal from the midst of them, and in the prime of life, of one, who has shed so much lustre on science, and endeared himself to all who knew him, by his high character and noble qualities.

The Council at the same time beg to offer their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Boole in this deep affliction.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.